PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,465—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
22nd April	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA.....	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA....	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA....	10312	.....	.....
20th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	VICTORIA.....	6022
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	INDIA	7911
24th ,,	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA.....	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th ,,	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA.....	5,807	Chevalier ...	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	4th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,675	Verron	18th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Fiaschi.....	29th April 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sollier	27th May ,,

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	20th Apr. 1905,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM..	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th ,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE.....	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Piræus.
* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	D. ck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 682. Saloon Rs. 510

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch.....	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Canteen House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,100 tons, on MONDAY, 24th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,100 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	G. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,589	G. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Balsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 69.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE",
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

EASTER 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE Just unpacked a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of EASTER SPECIALITIES.

EMPTY EASTER EGGS made of wood, PICTORIAL CARDBOARD, or SATIN which can be filled with SWEETS.

BASKETS, NESTS, GO-CARTS, MOTOR CARS etc., etc. containing CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

A large selection of EASTER EGGS, in Chocolate and fondant, beautifully decorated and filled with SWEETS at Rs. 2 per lb.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unassailed value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BUDGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at yours earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above.....	,,	5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. **PULMONARY BALSAM.**

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—
SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address : "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

67, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA :—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 15 YEARS.—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND GALA NIGHT!!

THE VICTORIA PARSI THEATRICAL COMPANY

(PATRON H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE)

WILL PERFORM AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 9 P. M., SHARP,

Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of

THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF TURKEY,

AND

THE CONSULS OF PERSIA, PORTUGAL, JAPAN AND BELGIUM.

THE MUSICAL URDOO PLAY OF

NAZAN

OR

THE DESPISED LOVE.

When MR. BALIWALA, the Proprietor of the Company, will offer his humble thanks to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey for conferring upon him the two Ottoman Empire Medals and a Certificate of Merit in recognition of the Performance given heretofore by the Company in aid of the HEDJAZ RAILWAY FUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 2, 1-8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8 and 4 only.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to LONAVLA, will RUN on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1905, instead of on Saturday the 22nd. The Up Express Train will run from Lonavla to Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1905, instead of on Monday the 24th to the usual Timings.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 18th April, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHIbai widow of Thakor Bija Dan ji and Padmabai, widow of Thaker Narsey Damji of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Joshi Vasanji Hansraj. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed and the claims if any will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments premises and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at 1st Khatrawadi Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 590, Collector's New No. 6241, Old, Survey No. 855-956, and, New Survey No. 2223, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2036, and Street No. 7-10, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Thaker Khatao Manji, on or towards the West by the property of the said Joshi Vasanji Hansraj, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Moosa Haji Esmail, and on or towards the North by the Government Public Road.

NADIRSHA & TYABJEE.
PURCHASER'S ATTORNEYS.

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INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

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INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, 1905, for the work of LINING the existing Rock Tunnel over the 42" diameter outlet main at the Tulsi Lake.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 475 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I. M. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay April 18th, 1905.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

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A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere & everywhere.

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ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,

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CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Underwriters' Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th April, 1905.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases coloured prints.
7 cases white Sortings.
6 cases cotton Oxfords.
3 cases blue Weft.
1 case Handkerchiefs.
20 Warps Lace Accordeons.
8 Bales Grey Shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th Inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on premises of the concerned,

120 Bales of Newspapers,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th April, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., LD., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

DE DION ENGINE MOTOR CARS, 12 Cars in stock, different styles to choose reasonable prices.—THANAWALLA & Co. Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. R. M. D.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

APARTMENT WANTED, by 1st May, furnished or unfurnished by a Gentleman in cheerful family with stabling. Send full particulars to Box No. 3169A, care of this paper.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs 1, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	„	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Delcey.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
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Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandize, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS CRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.	CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.	COLOMBO.	KANDY.
GALLE.	SINGAPORE.	HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10, half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Prices:—Rs. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION sale of valuable landed property at Haines Road near Mahaluxmi Dhobi Ghat.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shivsheker Gopaljee the mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of mortgage dated 2nd of September, 1903 and made between the said Shivsheker Gopaljee of the one part and Khanjee Paduxsey of the other part, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the South side of Haines Road near Mahaluxmi Dhobi Ghat in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-three and three-ninths square yards or there abouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Dhanjee Goolam Hoosein Lakrawalla on or towards the West by a Fazendari passage on or towards the North by the said Haines Road and on or towards the South by the vacant ground and passage belonging to the Fazendar, together with all messuages and buildings and Chawls standing thereon and which premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward Nos. 48 (31) 48 (48) Street Nos. 48 D. D. 48 W. W.

For further particulars and terms of the lease and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. E. P. Parri at his Office No. 44 Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following horses and cart ages belonging to S. A. Nathan, Esq., prece ding to Europe—

1 handsome strong Europe-built park phaeton, convertible into victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong Vienna built miniature circular brougham with brake, in very good order.
1 handsome strong vis-a-vis, made to order, with bicycle wheels, in very good order.
1 pair of dappled-grey Waler pony, geldings both go well and stylishly in single, double harness and tandem, perfectly quiet have been constantly driven by a young Lady.
1 set of electroplate double harness.
1 set of electroplate Hungarian double harness.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.
1 handsome bay country-bred mare, 15 hands, 4 years old, broken to saddle and harness very fast and showy—Dandily of Tam O. Shanter, a thorough bred English stallion—sire—Dragobait also a thorough bred English stallion—1st prize as a two years old, Ahmednagar Horse Show 1903, 2nd prize as a three years' old, Ahmednagar Horse Show 1904.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a lot of furniture such as large cabinets, chairs, teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing table, easy chairs one handsome sweet-toned square piano by Schmidt mayer and Soehne' two semi-grand square pianos, one cottage piano, large iron safe by Chubb with stand, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness,
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel,

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of table, chairs, settees, cupboard, crates, casks, clock, time-pieces, watches, lamps matting, zinc lining, zinc scrap, rubber scrap, steel files, packing cases, leather scrap, dating machine, school books, typewriters, machine, cloth cutting, papers scrap, doctor's instrument, tarpaulins, floor cloth, filters and sundry other stores, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th April, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND, ARTHUR ROAD AND AT GIRGAUM PROPERTIES AT NEAR GRANT ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khojee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1902.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1905, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed and now belonging to Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurem nt 748 square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7305 and 7306, and Street No. 163 and 165, and bounded on the East, West and South by Fazendari land, and on the North by the Arthur Road.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1905, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 2,878 square feet and one-half of a square foot or thereabout situate at Gilder Street near Grant Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenement dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—new No.—old survey No.—and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No 2728 (2) Street No 7 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the vacant land of the lessor Dinbai, widow of Nusserwanji Mancekji Petit, on or towards the South by the property leased to another tenant of the said lessor Dinbai, on or towards the East by another property belonging to the lessor, and on or towards the West by a private road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyabji Dadabhoy and Company Solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA FIRST STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the last will of the late Dr. Imael Jan Mahomed, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abaana Sayanna Panadi in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Possession Mortgage dated the 30th day of March, 1904, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 1st Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3374 to 3377, 3378, new Nos. 10,174, 10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10180, Old survey Nos 2951 to 2955, and new survey No.

HARVEY'S
HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT,

FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., and it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

ASTHMADYNE,

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE:—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

55 ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brighton, 2273 tons, Captain C Kragh arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3438 tons Captain H C Fenwick, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Manin, 1829 tons, Captain C Pietro, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Drachenfels, 4704 tons, Captain Lintig, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hartlepool, 2871 tons, Captain H Upperton arrived in harbour on Monday from Cape Town 29th March in ballast.

THE steamer Dagfrel, 669 tons, Captain O M Milberz, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 948 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1640 tons, Captain F M Crooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 7th April with 700 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1299 tons, Captain C F Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 21 cases opium, and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi 15 h April via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major Potts and Lieut Steel, 33rd R F A, Bishop J E Robinson, Rev A R Ayers, Mr Volkart Bros, Mr M J Carleton Mr J Gordon, Mr and Mrs Stevenson and 35 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3253 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Gilbert Cooper, Captain R R Hill, Captain P H Chapman, Mr Geo Sandford, Mr and Mrs H Madham, Mrs A Ellis and child Mrs C Underwood, and 2 children, Miss Cadell, Mr Francis Opie, Mr W Wall, Mr J Waite and Mr W D Roberts.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman ..... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..... R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr....Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2501	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton	.....	.....	The Captain
Pericpolis	.....	Capt Abraham	.....	.....	Persian Gunboat
Baron Inverdale	2140	Crokul	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4707	Lintig	.....	.....	Glader Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick	.....	.....	M M & Co
Dagfred	669	.....	Milberg	.....	F F C & Co
Okhla	3425	.....	Dewing	.....	M M & Co
Zienia	2329	.....	Clarke	.....	M M & Co
Bengal	1257	Phillips	.....	.....	P & O Co
Lama	940	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf	.....	M M & Co
Dalmatia	2109	Hamilton	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
Newholm	2194	.....	Clarke	.....	W R Williers & Co
Berkhall	788	.....	Jones	.....	J W & Co
Flamingo	2120	.....	Danckley	.....	Cerry Bros
Ahmedi	1640	Crooks	.....	.....	E & P S N Co
Hartlepool	2871	Upperton	.....	.....	E Latham & Co
Scindia	3223	Abrey	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
Brighton	1573	Kragh	.....	.....	Ralli Bros
Africa	1299	Evans	.....	.....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Inkonka	2206	W O Moore	.....	N F	H S Siddick
B&R	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	28-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Wensleydale	2 08	Sharp	Mangalore	20-4	M M & Co
F	Bodewell	2200	Scurr	Antwerp	19-4	M M & Co
G	Puri	643	Ahmed	Mangalore	21-4	Shephd & Co
H	Nudden	1914	Houston	African ports	20-4	M M & Co
K	Castello	2339	.....	Leighton, Hull	25-4	F. Muir & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Not Fixed	.....	H C Joosub
N	Avristan	1821	Beadford, Avonmouth	.....	19-4	E Latham & Co
O	Sultan	1781	Burmeister	Zanzibar	20-4	A Strandes
P	Yola	2246	Goulit	..... Dunkirk	.....	20-4 K Nixon & Co
Q	Godsby	2273	Robineon	Philidelphia	.....	23-4R, A, Willis
M, D, D.						
Peninsular	.....	2919	Palmer	.....	.....	Aden 22-4 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Fergueson....3107 Mcalister ....London 4 5 F M & Co
2 Olympia ....3629 Osborne....Liverpool 22-4 W & A Graham & Co
5 City of Lucknow....2370....Miller K'chi 21/4 K. Nixon & Co
6 Nyanza ....2641 Macaulay....Kobe ....22-4 T Morrison & Co
7 Riverdale ....2752....Hay....Kobe 20-4 T Morrison & Co
8 Silesia....2340 Stabile ....Trieste....20-4 A L S N Co
9 Marwarri ..3622....Armstrong....Hamburg....1-5 K N & Co
10&11 Barenfels....3374....Diedrichsen, Karrachi 22-4 Glade & Co
12 Caledonia ....2529 Tocque .... ..London ....22-4 P & O Co
Drumonby..2353 Evans .... ..Genoa....22-4 T M & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Regent....2104 Cooke....D'kirk....22-4 J M'tcalf & Co
Kapurthala.... 72 Carey .... ..N F.....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Hartlepool s	Upperton	Cape Town, Mar 29
	Kapurthala s	Carey	Karachi, April 15
18	Ahmedi s	Crooks	Jeddah, April 7
	Scindia s	Abrey	Glasgow, Mar 20
	Brighton s	Kragh	Cape Town, Mar 21
	Africa s	Evans	Bussrah, Ap

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai
	Manin s	Pietro	Calcutta, &c
	Degred s	Milberg	Pulicorin
	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi, &c
	Drachenfels s	Lintig	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Okara, Fenwick, for Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Brighton, for Leith
" Nora for Marseilles, &c
" Inkonka, for Liverpool, &c
" Hartlepool, for Antwerp, &c
" Bengal, for China, &c
" Ahmedi, for Jeddah

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
12	Lonsdale	London
14	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
12	Clan Ogilvy	Coast
13	Don of Ogil	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 16 h instant.

The Clan Line steamer Chattan left Liverpool on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Macfadyen arrived in London on the evening of the 16th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 18.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, left here this morning calling at Colombo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 18th instant, via Mombassa and Gor.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool S Jammabomed; 10 bales wool H A M Ossman; 71 bales wool B Hurbhum; 42 bales wool J Karra
Aston Hall s—300 cwt nigerseed Valkart Bros; 1597 cwt oil cake The New Mofussil Co; 1000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 293 cwt myrabollams R Jettathoy; 1000 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher; 2001 cwt oil cake Baner and Krause

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—280 cwt maize J A Begbie and Co

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ferguson s—25 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 201 cwt kurdeseed A bleecheck and Co; 80 cwt dry ginger D Tharia; 700 cwt wheat 14400 cwt castorseed and 11580 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Castello s—10025 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher; 1502 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 14000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Regent s—400 cwt bones M Mahomed; 110 bales cotton Glade; 1004 bales cotton Ralli Bros 18750 cwt cottonseed C Lulloobhoy
Yola s—6075 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher; 880 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR LEITH.

Brighton s—4000 cwt mussoor and 11000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Inkonka s—1500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co
Bodlewell s—110 bales cotton B Spinner and Co; 74 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co; 100 bales hemp The Bombay General Trading Co; 69 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—175 bales cotton By J C Tadwalla; 348 bales cotton W Walt and Sons; 19 cases bristles H Subzer and Co; 75 bale hemp P Bhimjee; 197 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 4000 cwt rapeseed Valkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandras and Co 660 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales skins Max Klien; 2000 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 40 cwt oilbanum M J Jeombabhoy and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co
Marwari s—230 bales cotton The Bombay Co 2000 cwt rapeseed J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales hemp N Futchally and Co; 201 cwt gum and 216 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 300 cwt mustardseed Valkart Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co 3601 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros 304 cwt gum P Jethabhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Ferguson s—120 cwt oilbanum P Jethabhoy

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—6 bales cotton Valkart Bros

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Avristan s—2500 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—120 cwts Gum oilbanum P Jethabhoy 185 cwts coriandersed A Gopinath
Nera s—1 copper pot sandalwood oil Eugine Meiffre
Drumonbye 2000 cwts linseed and 400 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros 2079 and cwts wheat M C Michaillidi and Co 1950 cwts wheat and 2250 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE

Silesia s—143 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR BARCELNA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Silesia s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nera s—2 pots rosa oil F Fischer and Co

FOR KOBE.

Nyanza s—340 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Jehangir B Pitit and Co; 8 bales cotton Shroff and Co; 200 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, April 14.

117th Mahrattas—Lieut S S W Paddon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, attached 2nd Bat, Royal Scots, a candidat for the Indian Army, to be a Double Co Officer. Dated 24th March.

36th Jacob's Horse—Lieut S S W Paddon, Double Co Officer 117th Mahrattas to be a Squadron Officer to fill an existing vacancy 45th Punjabis—2nd Lieut J S H Ring Unattached List to be Double Co Officer Dated 5th April and 87th Punjabis—2nd Lieut S M B Lyde Unattached List to be a Double Co Officer Dated 26th March

The following postings are ordered:—Lieut Col H S Nelson from No 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery To No 3 Depot Royal Garrison Artillery Gosport on promotion, and 2nd Lieut C G Lawson from 125th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 36th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII King's Regulations and are tactically fitted for—a Promotions to the rank of Lieut Col—Major R H Butler 45th Battery Royal Field Artillery Major F Eagland Royal Fusiliers Command Mounted Inft School Major R M de Berry 2nd Batln Welsh Regt b Appointment to the Permanent Command of a Native Regt Major F de B Young 6th Prince of Wales Cavalry Major R Lock 102nd Grenadiers.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army—Lieut W H T Norton 101st Grenadiers Lieut N E Reilly 110th Mahratta Light Inft attached 128th Pioneers R V Hunt 123rd Outram's, Rifles, R Prince 123rd Outram's Rifles, J H McCudden 127th Baluch Inft, E F Mainwaring 38th Batln Welsh Pioneers and A Forbes 128 Pioneers.

73rd Carnatic Infantry—Lieut W H Jeffery for one year Pension service seventh year commenced 27th July

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence:—Connaught Rangers 2nd B Captain T H Falkiner out of India for six months on private affairs

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, April 19.

6-45 a.m.—Matins
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion
5-0 p.m.—Evensong and Litany
6-0 p.m.—Pasalm Music from Messiah

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HOW TO TELL.

CUT THIS OUT, AND KEEP IT.

DOES every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or beer or tea excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys? Too much or too little urine? Milky or cloudy urine?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either clogged or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's disease, Dropsy, or Diabetes.

Whatever you do, whatever you THINK your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's backache kidney pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's backache kidney pills are a certain cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing they do that one thing well.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine free, by writing to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London W. England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 899 15-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 895 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 8107 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 866 1-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 5-8 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 26 1-2 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 57 3-4 = + 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'14 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin ..... 20 48 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4'86 1-4 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade 2 3-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 13-16 sellers tone dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Ascenfels.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4'18 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4'03	4'04	4'06
+1	+1	+1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4'08	4'09	4'10
+1	+1	unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
4'11	4'12	4'13
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 26,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 9,700 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 55,001 "
Do. do Continent ..... 17,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7'85 unchanged
Futures, month of July ..... 7'32—8*
* Declined owing to official report considered favorable.
Do. do. December ..... 7'90—10*
* Declined owing to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 5-16—1-16
Futures, month of July ..... 7'22—3
Do. do. October ..... 7'31—9
Tone at close ..... quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 5 p. m., on Monday, 17th April, 1905:—

Cotton	18,952 bales.
Wheat	37,916 cwts.
Linseed	25,594 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,423 "
Gingellyseed	1,127 "
Poppyseed	2,139 "
Groundnuts	517 "
Castorseed	1,529 "
Rice	5,951 "
Myrabollams	2,394 "
Cottonseed	20,251 "
Mowrasseed	38 "
Gram	1,040 "
Joowar	27,490 "
Maize	90 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 18.

Exchange—Tone quieter.
8 nk T. 1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand 1s. 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1-8d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 188
Japan 30 do do 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ p. c. Tone quiet.
Cash 99-2
1st Settlement ..... 99'0
Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th do 6 do
Bank of Madras do 15th do 6 do

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs	a	p
Ready Business done	6	9	6
Forward May Suttab	6	13	6

RAPESEED—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	10	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	3	0
Forward May	7	3	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet,

Ready	27	4	0

GINGELLYSEED,—Tone nothing doing.

Yellow Hingenghat	49	0	0

WHEAT,—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	9	0
Do. Do April-May	4	9	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Easier.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales.
Imports ..... 39,000 do

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4'00	4'01	4'03
—3	—3	—3
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4'05	4'05	4'07
—3	—3	—3
Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
4'08	4'09	4'10
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—Locally the market is easier and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round. Exporters have almost entirely withdrawn from the market, and mills are buying very quietly. A small business is doing in the bazaar in covering previous sales for this month's delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	163	151	...	
Bengals, M. G Ry terms	167	157	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	166	156	...	
Comrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	
Khandeish do.	...	166	160	
Jalgaon do.	...	168	162	
Khundwa do.	...	...	...	
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	178	172	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183	177	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	199	194	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	201	198	195	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	195	
Westerns ...	...	...	185	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ....
Good Brownuggur ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols 90 15-16
3 per cent Rentes 99 1/4
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 86 1/8
Bar Silver 26 5/8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NASH—April 5, at Hanover, Germany, Louise, the dearly loved wife of G Nash, of "Soom," Darjeeling.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWAYNE—April 6, at Mussoorie, Maude, wife of Harry W Swayne, Mairwa, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—April 6, at Jamalpore, Winifred Florence, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs C W Clarke, aged 20 years and 9 months, most deeply regretted.

DE ROSAIRE—April 9, at Allahabad, Emma Florence, fourth daughter of the late Michael Deroseire, Supdt Map Dept, Board of Revenue, U P.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m, Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 11-19 a., 11-28s. Low water, 4-18m., 5-14s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Sir Wagbjee Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Meadow Street, 3 p.m.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

Madhavjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Victoria Theatrical Company, presentation of Ottoman Empire medals, 9 p.m.

Mr. Jivanji Mody's Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music at the Cooperage commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, attended by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday, and has taken up his residence in the Sittaram Buildings, near the Crawford Markets.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mozambique, Quilimane Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa Seychelles and superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Daresalem, Beira per extra s. s. 'Nudden' will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Atmaram Laximon, aged fifteen, an employe in the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mill at Ripon Road, had his right hand accidentally caught in the scutching machine. The hand was crushed before it could be extricated. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor will be the sitting judges during the ensuing vacation of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Batty will sit in the Insolvency Court on the 3rd and 17th May and 7th June. He will sit with Mr. Justice Batchelor on the 4th and 18th May to dispose of urgent business on the Appellate Side of the Court.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc. for the month of March:—The Aryan Co-operative Society's Club Rs. 10 for Holi festival; and Messrs. Padamshi Gangjee, Jeychand, Nathoobhai, Bhimshi Ranshi, Bhara Visar, Meghjee Daraj, Lakoo Devoo, Housraj Moolji and Jetha Hemchand, Sweets; Anonymous, illustrated papers.

MR. JIVANJI MODY'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is the "Kangra and the Kulu Valleys of the Himalayas, the scene of the present earthquakes. My visit to these valleys in 1899." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, has kindly consented to preside.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Krishna Rama, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with stealing copper pots of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to nine different persons residing at Dadar, Jacob Circle &c. The evidence showed that for some time past, the accused had been in the habit of loafing about the houses in the localities and walking away with whatever he could lay his hands on. He was arrested on suspicion on Sunday last, and enquiries were made with the result that a large number of pots was recovered from Marwaris with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN LADY.—Goolam Hoosain Ajam, a Mahomedan, was convicted yesterday by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of using criminal force to one Mrs. Vinney, a European lady, with intent to outrage her modesty on the afternoon of Friday last, in Shaik Memmon Street. The accused had been remanded for observation by the Police Surgeon, as accused pretended to be of an unsound mind. The Polic Surgeon stated that he could not certify the accused to be of unsound mind. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, agreed with him and held that accused was not insane, but had adopted this method to escape the consequences of the offence he had so deliberately committed. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held in their offices, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. O. W Dunn, presiding, when consideration was given to the Chairman's memorandum, circulating draft letter proposed to be addressed to Government with reference to the question of the payment of privilege leave allowances to the Chairman.—The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that under the Act the Board was not liable to pay the salary of its Chairman the Acting Chairman and a second Chairman, while the latter was on leave. He moved that the papers relating to the subject be referred to the Board's solicitors with a request to obtain counsel's opinion as to the liability of the Board in the matter. The motion was adopted and the Board adjourned.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Kalkhosru Framjee Mody has been appointed Assistant Taxing Officer in place of Mr. N. W. Kemp, appointed a Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court. Mr. W. Lane has been appointed Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and first Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits; Mr. W J. Howard, second Deputy Registrar; and Mr. R. B. Patel, third Deputy Registrar; Mr. C. W. Da Gama, Senior Judges' Clerk; and Mr. P. H. Wadia, junior Judges' Clerk and Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. On the Appellate Side, Mr. V. V. Tilak has been appointed Deputy Registrar in place of Mr. K. F Mody, and P. B. Mulabari has been appointed Assistant Registrar and Sealer and Superintendent of the High Court Press in Mr. Tilak's place.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged Mahomedali Samsoodin, a billiard marker with breach of trust as a servant in respect of a gold watch belonging to his master Manecksha H. Nicholson, a billiard room keeper at Byculla. The evidence showed that the accused had been employed as a marker by the complainant in his billiard room. The watch had been given to him for use. During the last Moharrum holidays he asked for three days' leave to go to Poona, as he said he was afraid of riots in Bombay. The leave was given and he was also allowed to take the watch with him. He did not return to duty and the complainant on enquiries ascertained that he had pledged the watch with a Mahomedan in Bombay. The police were informed who recovered the watch and arrested the accused. The accused denied the charge. He said he had never been given any watch by the complainant. The Magistrate held the charge proved and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—This well known theatrical Company of which Mr. Cursetji M. Bailiwalla is the proprietor, will give a special performance at the Novelty Theatre tonight under the patronage and in the immediate presence of the Consul-General for Turkey and the Consuls for Persia, Portugal, Japan and Belgium. The piece to be presented on the occasion is the musical Urdoo play of "Nazan" or the "Despised Love." During the performance of the play, Mr. Bailiwala, the Proprietor, will take the opportunity of offering his humble thanks to his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey for conferring upon him the two Ottoman Empire Medals and a "Kharita" or a certificate of merit in recognition of the performances given heretofore by the Company in aid of the Hedjaz Railway Funds. Having regard to the popularity of the proprietor and his troupe, it is believed that the theatre will be crowded by an audience representing all the Native Communities of Bombay. The Company will shortly leave Bombay for Karachee and other up-country stations and this will be the last occasion on which "Nazan" will be presented.

HEALTH LECTURE.—On Sunday an instructive lecture was delivered in Marathi by Dr. A. N. Sambare L. M. and S. at the Saraswat Health Camp at Chaupati on "Sanitation and Hygiene" under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality presided. There was a large gathering including persons from the adjoining Health Camps. Dr. Sambare impressed upon his audience the great importance of the subject and described at length the various ways of observing cleanliness. He also dwelt upon the religious and moral aspect of cleanliness and said that religion demanded as much physical cleanliness as moral. He quoted some beautiful and interesting passages from one of the most ancient Hindu texts the Manusmurti in support of his argument and traced in it some of the principles discovered by the modern science of Hygiene. He exhorted the audience to make a close study of the ancient literature embodied in Sanskrit, side by side with modern science, and not to neglect ancient practices enjoined by the "Shastras" for the purpose of encouraging and promoting cleanliness, moral as well as physical, among men. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the President were proposed by Mr. G. M. Thange B. A. and Rao Bahadur C. N Nadkarni B. A., L. L. B. respectively which were responded to. Both Dr. Sambare and Dr. Turner were afterwards garlanded and the meeting dispersed.

OFFER TO FIND A BETTER HUSBAND.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Nathva Bechar, who was convicted by Mr. S. Pudumjee, Additional

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE,
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1905.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE Province on the other side of the country, which essays to teach a good deal, now and again to Bombay, has just issued its annual Administration Report. It is a remarkably neat, business-like document and more money is expended on its production than on ours. But if the reports are worth issuing at all, and are intended to be preserved as a record of progress, they are worth doing well, and Bengal certainly does lead us a long way ahead in that respect. Bombay reports are the crudest, shabbiest, productions that can well be turned out. But to the Bengal report. It shows that the condition of the people leaves something to be desired. The harvests of the year were generally good, and in consequence the prices of the principal food-grains fell in nearly all districts. There was also an appreciable fall in the retail price of salt as a result of the reduction in the duty levied on that article. Wages for the most part remained stationary. Notwithstanding general prosperity however, the year was not a healthy one and although the number of deaths from fever declined largely, there was a more than counterbalancing increase in the number of deaths from cholera and plague. There was also a considerable fluctuation in prosperity, for no less than 72,676 mutations were registered under the Land Registration Act. Revenue was fairly satisfactory, for although there was an increase in the number of defaults, there were fewer compulsory sales. Twelve new Co-operative Credit Societies were established during the year, and at the close of the year the number of such societies in existence was fifty-eight, the greater portion of which, however, are in Government or Wards' states. The recent appointment of a member of the Indian Civil Service as Registrar under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, will, it is anticipated, give a great stimulus to the development of these societies. Important orders were issued during the year regarding the future administration of the Sunderbands. The system of leasing out waste lands to capitalists in that area having led to the creation of a large class of middlemen and to the rack-renting of the actual cultivators of the soil, it was decided that an experiment should be made with a system of peasant colonisation financed by the State. In pursuance of that policy also, it was decided that the post of Commissioner established in 1816 should be abolished and that the work hitherto done by the Commissioner should in future be carried out by a Deputy Collector, or Deputy Collectors, working under the immediate supervision of the Collectors of the districts of the 24-Parganas, Khulna and Backergunge, in which the Sunderbands are situated.

Under the heading "Protection," we find it recorded that police work suffered from an insufficiency of staff, both superior and subordinate. The discipline of the force was on the whole satisfactory, and the number of judicial and departmental punishments inflicted was the lowest on record during the decade. The work of the town choukidars is, as in previous years, unfavourably reported on, and it has been decided that these men should be gradually replaced by the regular police. The utility of the village police is said to be increasing year by year, and the appointment of head chaukidars or daffedars has contributed largely to this result. The most noticeable features of the crime statistics of the year under review were a decrease in the number of riots and an increase in dacoity, robberies and cattle thefts. The newly-developed Criminal Investigation Department did good work during the year, but the small proportion of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted is unsatisfactory. Unfavourable remarks are made as to the discipline of the Calcutta Police Force. The occurrence of a large number of vacancies in the ranks of constables is ascribed to the fact that, owing to better supervision, opportunities for illicit gain have been curtailed and that a constable's pay compares unfavourably with the wages earned by men of the same class otherwise employed in the city. As to the chaukidars, it is felt that they are unsuitable substitutes for constables whose work they are really doing. All the advantages of the system are lost when, as in many of the Municipalities of Bengal proper, as distinguished from Bihar, the so-called chaukidars are foreigners and wholly without local knowledge; while at the same time, they have frequently as hard work to do as ordinary constables, but are paid less, are less efficiently trained and less supervised. Where the available force for night duty is so small that the arrangement of the beats does not permit the town police officer to have at least one night in bed after two nights on duty, it is hopeless to expect efficient work, and difficult to punish bad work. But the system is to be abolished and chaukidars will be replaced by constables. On the subject of crime in Calcutta, it is said to be notorious that the serious crime against property is in great part committed by professional criminals, and there appears reason to fear that the increase is real and the result of greater activity on the part of the criminal classes and less success on the part of the police in dealing with them.

Municipal administration in Bengal is shown to afford ground for considerable satisfaction. Collections averaged 93·6 per cent of the current demand, a ratio that has only once been equalled, whilst outstandings fell to 7·5 per cent of the current demand, a result which has never been approximated. Many fresh schemes of sanitation and water supply were undertaken, and increased attention paid to these subjects in recent years has been accompanied by a steady decline in the death-rate from fever, dysentery and cholera. In Calcutta it is shown that greater interest has been taken in the administration of Municipal affairs and Government has recently expressed itself fully satisfied that the period which has elapsed since the passing of the Act of 1899 has been one of continuous and, for the most part, successful effort. In spite of many obstacles the Suburban drainage scheme was vigorously pushed on, and it is hoped that this scheme will soon be brought to completion. Good progress was made during the year with the introduction of the continuous water-supply scheme, the number of persons supplied under it having nearly doubled during the year under review. The unfiltered water-supply has given some anxiety, the supply in some localities having fallen below the amount required for successful sanitation. Town improvement works have been pushed on with, much having been done during the year in the direction of removing objectionable bustis, opening up and improving public squares, closing insanitary burial grounds and adding to and improving the markets of the town. No change occurred in the number of District and Local Boards and, in a recent resolution, the Bengal Government expressed the opinion that the growth of local self-government in that presidency, though quiet and unostentatious, had nevertheless been healthy and vigorous.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

THE present position of the cotton industry in Bombay is such that the members of the Millowners' Association may at to-day's meeting at least congratulate themselves on a much better state of things than has prevailed for some time. As to the position of the trade last year, the instructive report prepared by the Committee of the Association is an excellent guide. We learn that the mills employed 89,915 hands and produced 28,17,205 cwts of yarn, representing a consumption of 34,04,569 cwts of cotton or 9,72,734 bales. The total arrivals of cotton in Bombay amounted to 75,30,037 cwts and 51,07,588 cwts were exported. There are in Bombay Island seventy-nine mills, with a total of 25,34,230 spindles and 24,136 looms, or nearly half the aggregate number of spindles in India and more than half the total of looms in the country. The figures show an increase of 1,011 looms up to the middle of last year, compared with the number running in 1903, but there is an indication that many more have been erected in regard to which no returns have been made. The prospects before the weaving industry appear to be very bright, for, apart from the Indian market, there is a continuous demand for Indian goods in China. The exports of Indian manufactured piece-goods to China last year were much greater than in 1903, but were much below those of the years preceding the periods of disturbance. In 1904 a quantity 27,98,625 yards was shipped to the Far East, but in 1899 the total was 39,95,028 yards, in 1895 it was 1,00,64,441. and in 1898 1,57,51,688 yards. After the great decline visible during the years 1900-03, last year's exports represent a big jump towards the normal trade. At the same time there was a large increase in the shipment of piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China; and this is taken to indicate that, though China prefers the cheap Indian goods, it cannot get enough of them.

Millowners are, therefore, urged to invest in more looms; in fact, says the report, the one thing they cannot do with confidence at the present juncture is to abstain from investing in looms. This is emphasised by the fact that last year, China's imports of yarn from Bombay were 4,60,316 bales as against 6,04,044 in the previous year, a decrease of 1,43,728 bales or 23·79 per cent. In the case of Chinese imports of yarn from the United Kingdom the decrease was equal to 47·27 per cent. Last year's yarn exports from this port to China represent about the average for the ten years; and it is, therefore, concluded that there has been a falling off in the production of goods by the Chinese weavers, and the market should be able to to take readily what cloth is offered at reasonable rates. Nothing apparently can be done with Japan either with yarns or piece-goods. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the the efforts to open new markets for Indian manufactures have had some success. Recent Consular reports show that Indian yarns have established themselves in the Levant to the detriment of the Italian mills, and Indian piece-goods are also beginning to find favour in Smyrna. The abnormal rise in cotton prices last year brought about a crisis in the industry, but when the disturbing conditions disappeared, the recovery was undoubted. The Committee of the Millowners' Association attribute the favourable turn of events, after the decline in prices and the indications of a large American crop, to the smallness of the stocks in the further East, the absence of Japanese competition and the remarkable stability of the China exchanges. These circumstances, we are told, produced in the spinning industry a recovery without precedent and almost without previous indications. The industry is now in a most favourable position. More especially is this the case in regard to the weaving mills, and it is to be presumed that the opportunities presenting themselves for the extension of cloth production will not be lost by lack of enterprise.

The Millowners' Committee have had a number of interesting matters before them during the year. We find that, as a result of their representations, the use of duty-free salt is now permitted in bleaching and dyeing processes. There has been correspondence with the Factory Department on the subject of ventilation in mills, and investigations are to be made by the Government Analyst regarding the state of the air in Bombay mills and factories. The millowners believe the present rules on the subject to be too stringent, and Government seem to think that fresh legislation is necessary, though it is not quite clear that the views of the millowners and the Factory Department are in harmony. The first step, therefore, is to ascertain the extent of the vitiation of the air in the mills. Government accepted the view of the Association that it was inadvisable to take any action in regard to short reeling. The interests of the millowners on this and other industrial questions would seem to conflict with those of the Chamber of Commerce, and the report contains an interesting correspondence regarding the claims of this and similar Associations to be independently represented at conferences like that of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. It is probable that the attitude of the millowners on this subject will have the good effect of widening the future scope of such conferences. If the Chambers of Commerce desire to have an annual gathering of delegates, there is nothing to prevent it; but if there is to be a periodical conference which is to be regarded as expressing the view of merchants and manufacturers it must have a broader basis than the Conference held early this year in Calcutta. It may be urged against the proposal for a commercial and industrial conference that it might become unwieldy owing to the difficulty of drawing the line at the bodies to be represented. Against this it is suggested that it might be found quite sufficient to admit to representation associations whose membership included public companies with an aggregate capital of one crore of rupees. Here, at any rate, is something for the conveners of the next commercial conference to go upon.

THE Committee appointed by the Government of India to revise the system of sea borne trade registration has now visited most of the principal Indian ports and reassembles in Calcutta next week to write its report which is to be submitted to the Government of India about the middle of next month.

FROM an interesting paper which Captain Glen Liston, I. M. S., has contributed to the "Indian Medical Gazette" it would appear that the indigenous varieties of Indian rats are being eaten up by the "Mus decumanus," which has been introduced into India by the shipping, and has found its way all over the continent. The "Mus decumanus," or common brown rat, has practically exterminated the black rat in Europe.

A PEKING correspondent falls into error in regard to the Tibet Treaty. As a matter of fact it is impossible to postpone the establishment of trade marts in Tibet since these marts have already been set up and are in full working. The marts are at Gyantse where Mr. O'Conor has represented the interests of British Trade since last autumn and at Gartok in Western Tibet where an Indian Agent has for some months past filled a similar position. These two marts are the principal outward and visible sign to the people of Tibet that the responsible Lamas have agreed to abandon hostility towards trade with India. To close them would be to abandon all claim to insist upon freedom of commerce between the two countries, and we have reason to understand that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. The second point referred to is an altogether minor one. Great Britain can well afford to abstain from levying custom duties upon Tibetan goods entering India. The idea all along has been to encourage trade, and if the Chinese Government desires to save its dignity by making its adherence to the Lhassa Convention dependent upon the temporary abandonment of the ordinary five per cent. import duty upon the few goods which enter India from Tibet, the concession would not be a serious one, provided it were made as not to interfere with the Indian excise on charras or the English import duty upon Chinese grown tea.

WE thought that with the partial remission of an excessive duty, the troubles of the tea trade were over, and all that was left for the poor planters to do was to pray for the descent of an unmistakable thirst upon the British public. But it appears it is not so. Tea is to have a rival, and the evil deed has been perpetrated in the house of its own familiar friends. A society has been started in Colombo—of all places in the world—whose chief object is the cultivation of "ranawara," as a rival to tea. At the first meeting a gentleman brought "ranawara" prepared with milk and sugar in cups, and all present tasted and enjoyed it. It is to be hoped the taste was nicer than the name.

As a result of a visit of some days to the scene and comparison of the personal accounts of the survivors, the Special Correspondent of the "Pioneer" has been able to frame a clear and connected account of the Dharmsala disaster. The terrible story has lost none of its interest in the days that have elapsed; if anything, public anxiety to know precisely what happened when the place was simultaneously laid in ruins and cut off from the outer world has been stimulated by the news that has so slowly and gradually come to hand. Happily there is one feature in that dark day's history that only grows brighter with every access of information—the splendid conduct of all classes and ranks. In face of a visitation that has always been recognised as about the most dismaying that human nerves can undergo, officers and men, soldiers, civilians and ladies appear to have forgotten their own shocks and losses, and in many cases their own injuries, to occupy themselves with the rescue and succour of their fellows. We know enough now to be able to judge that the story of the Dharmsala earthquake will be a proud page some day in the grand history of the Punjab.

THE latest novelty in feats, writes a French paper, is looping the loop under water. Every one knows how it is done on land. The subaqueous railway is the "dernier cri" of the toboggan. Imagine a huge wooden shoe on wheels, large enough to accommodate passengers. This machine starts on a raised line furnished with rails and a double curve. In the centre of the line the train meets a river, but that matters little, it plunges in, flings the water up in a huge wave, and issues forth at the other side without having taken on board so much as one drop of the stream. But it requires much faith in the persons sitting in the shoe to face this ordeal by water.

A RECENT issue of the "American Cotton Manufacturer" gives some interesting details concerning a few samples of Mexican tree cotton sent by one of its correspondents in Mexico City. It is stated that the cotton was taken from trees growing wild in the State of Jalisco, which lies on the west coast of the country. At a few places, the product of the trees is being made into coarse cloth by the natives, and everything indicates that this variety may be made a commercial success, since it is said that not only is the yield continuous but that the tree will stand both frost and drought. Four distinct samples were received, two being very white and silky, while the others were rather harsh. The staple of the four lots ranged from 1 1-16in. to 1 1-4in.; one sample contained an abnormal amount of waste, but the others were remarkably uniform in length. The strength of the fibres is remarkable; they are if anything stronger than a "peeler" cotton of the same length. All the samples, it is stated, would make excellent yarns and goods with one exception, which was weak, and only suitable for the making of weft yarns for fabrics which require a soft spongy thread. The seed is smooth and black, resembling that of the American Sea Island variety.

PIPES AND PRETTY GIRLS.

A GLIMPSE AT A PROCESS.

IT may perhaps not be entirely due to the enlightenment derived from "Charlie's Aunt" that the veriest dunce among us has so much geography as to know "where the nuts come from." We very much doubt, however, if the habitual smoker would be able to tell offhand, where the majority of meerschaum cigar and cigarette holders, to say nothing of pipe-bowls, originate, or rather—should we say?—those he takes to be meerschaum, and which are oftenest spurious

Were he to take down the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and hunt among the "M's," he would doubtless learn that the substance known by that beautiful name meerschaum, that is, sea-foam, is found about Anatolia, in Asia Minor; nevertheless, the amount of the real article forming the bowl of the pipe between his teeth, that delicately-carved negro's head he is so lovingly nursing to the ebon complexion every full-blooded blackamoor out to possess, is in all probability infinitesimal; and should he be interested to know why—We will tell him.

Amid the restful greenery of birch and beech and sambre pines—thousands of miles away from Anatolia!—nestles a slip of a place in the heart of the Thuringen land, writes S. C. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." It has but one actual street, while through its busy centre flows a mountain stream, on either side of which this townlet comes under the sway of different princes, one-half owning allegiance to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the other's liege lord being the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Ruhla, or "Die Ruhl" as its name has, for some unexplained reason, ever been in the mouth of the people, would be hard to beat for picturesqueness. Long and narrow, owing to its confinement within a valley, it has yet managed to find elbow-room, by scrambling up the steep hills on either side. One above the other, like eagles' nests, perch the Ruhla houses, jutting out wherever enough foothold could be got whereon to build some human habitation of bricks and mortar. It is over a century since a most lucrative industry found its way to the banks of the Erbstrom, there to establish a lasting home. Both the men and women of Ruhla are now perennially busy at the meerschaum pipe trade and for the information of the smoker we may here add a note which should cause him to handle even a more tenderly that softly-coloured stem between his fingers. It is this—that the beauty of the Ruhla girls is famous far and wide, and justly so, for it is indeed quite a difficult matter to come upon one who is merely "passably good-looking." Unfortunately the characteristic dress of the land, that did so much to enhance their charm of colouring and feature, is now fast dying out; yet at the annual Kirmess many still show their sense in donning the costume of the Ruhl. Meerschaum pipe-making had given way to Kirmess festivities the last time we visited there. The great church festival of the year was in full swing, and, to the ringing of bells the Ruhla beauties tripped down hill from their strongholds amid the mountain crannies, brave in national attire—red shoes, sheathing white blue-clocked stockings, and showing shapely limbs beneath a short, full petticoat of grey and red. A short jacket of vivid green, opening over a yellow 'kerchief worn cross-wise, and a many-coloured handkerchief wound turban fashion about their pretty heads, the "tie" being always arranged so as to come just above the left ear, where the ends stick out coquettishly, evidently the finishing touch! Dark-haired and dark-eyed, with a bright colour, and the laughter ever on her lips—such is the Ruhla type of girl. Song and merriment are indeed special attributes of this little place, hence the by-name of "music-making Ruhla." Nor does the serious daily business of pipermaking abate their cheeriness or wit, since for animation, jollity, and good humour, it would be hard to beat a buxom Ruhla beauty.

This industry, that found its way so long ago into this sylvan valley, was due to the invention of spurious meerschaum by Severus Ziegler of those parts whose factories still flourish here in the hands of his descendants. Ever since its earliest importation into Europe the Turks and Armenians had brought their loads of Anatolian meerschaum to the great Leipzig fairs, selling it at prices which indeed were not much lower than those obtained nowadays for real meerschaum. Carefully packed in cotton-wool and laid between layers of sawdust is the best sort for the longer exposed to the air the more brittle it becomes in the raw—for this reason the waste incurred after cutting pieces of a suitable size, as well as what fell from the carver, was immense—until Ziegler invented the process now used for converting all refuse into a serviceable mass. Permission may be obtained to watch the work going forward in these factories, and the sight is a most interesting one. All the chips and parings falling from the real meerschaum are collected and first pounded in water with heavy wooden implements, and then further ground in a mill, between two revolving stones, until reduced to powder; this is again placed in great vats full of water and rinsed, being subsequently strained through cloths or horse-hair sieves, to reduce it to an equal smoothness. Then the mass is mixed with a certain proportion of silicious earth and poured into coppers, being cooked until it has arrived at the consistency of porridge, after which it is ladled out into linen cloths, which are affixed to square box-frames, open above and below so as to admit of the steam passing off at either end. As this mass gradually settles, and drips off, more space is left at the top; it is therefore carefully watched, and gradually filled to the brim, being then left to cool, and until sufficiently set to remove from the frames as fairly solid blocks. These square masses are then but into pieces of a size requisite for the objects desired to be carved from them and are taken next to the drying-room, where they are subjected to a heat of from 60 to 70 degrees Reaumur. Now the pieces will be hardened to about the consistency of wax and ready to pass through the cutter's hands, who gives to each piece a rough indication of its future destiny, be it pipe bowl, holder, or some small ornament, many pretty articles being made besides those its name is generally connected with.

From the cutter the pieces next pass on to the carver, who is often no mean artist. This last stage in the shaping of the meerschaum pipe is frequently carried on at the worker's own home, and may therefore rank as a cottage industry both men and women having herein scope to show their inventive faculty, their sense of form and beauty, and skill in delicate manipulation. So alike to the genuine meerschaum is, indeed, the false kind, that even those constantly handling it are often deceived the only real test being that of placing the "mistrusted" object in water; that settles the question, for the counterfeit softens and eventually loses shape, whereas the genuine remains perfectly hard. Since forgery is, however, so difficult to detect, unless these means are resorted to, the "trade never buys a box of the raw material unless the original case in which it was packed is opened before the purchasers' eyes, and closed again with their own private seal, prior to any money changing hands.

Therefore, though the reader may in future harbour grave doubts as to the genuineness of his meerschaum smoking-tackle, let him but think of the Ruhla lass, who earned her bread, and sang her song, while labouring for his pleasure. Then, should his soul be possessed of any poetry, the nicotine within that bowl will surely possess yet one charm the more added to its many!

THE Marchesa Vitelleschi, whose new book, "The Romance of Savoy," has attracted so much attention, is one of the three gifted sisters of H. E. Lord Lamington. These popular beauties of the Cochrane-Baillie family, all made interesting unions, the eldest marrying, in 1867, the Earl De La Warr, who died nine years ago, and again taking a husband, three years back, in the person of the Rev. Paul Wyatt, Chaplain of the famous Chapel Royal in the Savoy for the last ten years. He lives at Bedford mostly, where he is a county alderman and chairman of the Bedford Gas Company. The youngest of the sisters married Viscount Melville twelve years ago, and their favourite home—for they have more than one—is Melville Castle, in Midlothian. The gifted lady who found her life partner in Italy and went to Rome to live, has long been immersed in the history and romance of that interesting part of Southern Europe, and knows what she is writing about when she takes up the story of Savoy.

RUSSIANS ELATED.

BALTIC FLEET PREPARING.

THE COMING BATTLE.

THE FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Reuter (Saigon) wires that Admiral Dejonquiere on board the French cruiser Descartes has gone to Kamranh. A French steamer has also left Saigon with a cargo of provisions for the Baltic fleet.

The American destroyers Barry and Chauncey have arrived at Labuan and are proceeding to join the cruiser Raleigh.

The Russians are elated at the daring and skill displayed by Admiral Rozhdestvensky, and state that he is coaling and cleaning his fleet at Kamranh, prior to engaging the Japanese fleet.

General Linievitch reports that the Russian Left, on the 11th instant, attacked the village of Pouhoul, five miles eastward of Meian, and enveloped the flanks of the Japanese who retired to Meian which is the Japanese advanced post on the Kirin road.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The prolonged stay of the Baltic fleet at Kamranh Bay is evoking protests at Tokio as involving a breach of French neutrality.

A fifth Japanese domestic loan of ten million sterling will be issued on the 1st May.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Local Government for Poland.

The Governor-General of Poland has been summoned to a conference with a view to the establishment of a local government in the rural districts in Poland, similar to the Russian Zemstvos.

It is announced that Government is considering the introduction of the Polish language in official transactions.

CHAOS IN MACEDONIA.

Bulgarians and Greeks.

SERIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

As evidence of the condition of Macedonia, it is reported a Greek band attacked and destroyed the Bulgarian village of Zagoritchani, killing most of the inhabitants and carrying off the remainder to the mountains.

The Bulgarians in revenge attacked a monastery near Kliusura.

The Greeks then arrived and a fight ensued, fifteen Bulgarians being killed.

The Turks killed thirty Albanians in a fight near Prisrend.

STRIKE RIOT AT LIMOGES.

Troops Fire on the Mob.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The strikers, in the Porcelain Works at Limoges in attempting to storm the prison and release their comrades, erected barricades to prevent the troops interfering.

The troops repeatedly charged and were driven back by a hail of stones.

Finally some of the troops fired without orders, and several strikers were killed and wounded.

The barricades were eventually carried.

SHIPPING FREIGHT WAR.

Hansa vs British Lines.

The attack by the Hansa Line on the British India and Peninsular and Oriental Companies has led to a freight war involving other British lines.

It is stated that cargoes for Calcutta are now being accepted at five shillings per ton from England and 7s. 6d. from Antwerp.

The struggle originated with the Hansa's circular granting bonuses to shippers undertaking to boycott rivals.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ITALY.

A Total Failure.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Italian railway strike has collapsed. Even the Socialist leaders condemned it.

THE TIBET CONVENTION.

NO MODIFICATION OF TERMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—

There is no foundation for the statement in Reuter's telegram of 15th April that the Tibet Convention has been slightly modified and that the establishment of trade marts in Tibet has been postponed. No modification whatever has been made or is contemplated in the Tibetan Convention. The marts at Gyantse and Gartok have already been opened and there is no intention of withdrawing the Trade Agents stationed at those places by the Government of India.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Cleeve, Major R S
Fellowes, Mrs
Malcolm, Rev and Mrs
Miller, Dr W R
Nielson, Mr W H
Robinson, Mr G H
Rendall, Mr and Mrs H
Westwood, Mr and Mrs F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Clemente, Mr M L S
Cookson, Mr G R L
Grey, Mr C
Herbert, Lt O C
Leicester, Capt B
Solomon, Mr H

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Relief Funds in England.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

At the request of the Punjab Government Messrs. Coutts and Co. have opened a list on behalf of the earthquake fund, and at the request of Mr. Brodrick Messrs H. S. King and Co. have also opened an account on behalf of the Viceroy's fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The Commissioner of Jullundur, Shahpur, Kangra reports under date 17th instant, as follows :—

There are now fifteen relief dispensaries opened in the affected area and the organization of medical relief both Government and private has been spread widely and plentifully. The rural population of the Kangra district lives in little hamlets of four and five houses each, scattered over hilly and well wooded country. A system of relief has to be adapted to this peculiar condition of things and its full development takes time.

At Dharmsala, the treasury will open regularly again on 18th instant.

Salvage operations are well in hand as regards both Government offices and private houses. 200 coolies have been enlisted for this work both for Government and the assistance of private individuals. The bazaars are being rapidly salvaged by owners of shops and huts are being run up. Perfect order prevails at Palampur. Bazaar prices continue moderate and shops are busy.

Mr. Millar reports that the Mandi roads are being repaired and the bridge on the Telo river on the Mandi-Kulu road is temporarily repaired. At Kangra the police have been doing excellent work exhuming human bodies, cattle and property. All unclaimed property is registered and placed in safe custody. The police are also patrolling all the villages within the limits of Kangra Police station, preparing lists of the dead, wounded and missing. A movable police detachment under Mr. Goldney will work on to the Jowala Mukhi police jurisdiction to morrow and carry out the same work there.

All Police stations in the affected area have now been largely reinforced. Some pilfering has been detected and punished, but complaints are few. There is no robbery or organized crime anywhere. In Nagrota there have been complaints of theft and inquiries are being made. The Kangra Tahsil staff has been reorganized and is at work.

The "dak" is now conveyed by tonga from Shahpur to Palampur. The Sappers and Miners and Pioneers are making good progress on the Palampur and Hushiarpur roads. But the latter is much more seriously injured near Kangra than was at first reported. However, pack animals come through.

THE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the appeal made to the country by his Excellency the Viceroy in aid of the relief of the many sufferers from the recent disastrous earthquake in Kangra, Dharmsala, and other localities in the Punjab, may I take this opportunity through the medium of your journal to inform intending subscribers that arrangements have been made with the Bank of Bombay to receive subscriptions on this account, which will be duly acknowledged later on in your columns.—Yours, &c.,

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE EXPLOSION AT BUDGE BUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The explosion in the oil tank at Budge Budge, on Saturday morning, appears to have caused very little damage. The accident was apparently due to the rapid accumulation of gas in the space between the oil and the roof of the tank which, not finding sufficiently quick egress, resulted in an explosion, blowing off the roof of the tank. Little or no oil is reported as having been burnt and the tank itself with the exception of the lid was not affected at all. The whole damage is calculated to amount to two or three hundred rupees and there is no further danger.

PLAGUE AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 18.

Plague has again made its appearance here, though fortunately owing to the timely exodus of the population to the surrounding villages and health camps and to the beneficent measures for medical relief, etc., adopted by His Highness, the death rate has remained very moderate, not exceeding a daily average of 20 from all causes. Trade is necessarily considerably affected for which unfavourable crops are also partly accountable. All schools, English as well as Gujarati, have been temporarily closed. Severe heat is being felt, the thermometer standing at 105 degrees in the shade.

His Highness the Maharaja who, owing to a "khabber" having been received of a tiger in the hills recently had encamped at Sihor, left yesterday for Trapaja Bungalow, his favourite summer resort.

Since he met with a nasty accident in November last, while touring in the districts to look personally into the condition of the people, Mr. Prabhashanker Pathani, the Dewan, has not been keeping well. But there was a sudden breakdown in his health, a few days ago, and he asked for and was granted leave for rest. He left to-day for Hathab, a fine sea coast resort, 17 miles from here, with a view to sufficiently recoup his health to enable him to proceed to a hill station, Mr. Harilal, the Naib Dewan, acts for him.

DEATH OF THE EX-DEWAN OF CUTCH.

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 18.

Rao Bahadur Motila Lalbhai, ex-Dewan of Cutch and Municipal President, died early this morning leaving a widow and son. He was ill for a fortnight. Colonel Anderson and Dr. Row were in medical attendance. The bazaar was closed out of respect for the deceased.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Pictures for the Academy.

AN IRISH HISTORICAL PLAY.

MR. BANCROFTS' NEW PIECE.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

THERE are two Show Sundays, just as there are two sending-in days to the Royal Academy. Next Sunday is the day on which Academicians and Associates throw open their studies to their friends; last Sunday for the most part was sacred to the many painters and sculptors who are invidiously called outsiders for want of a politer term. But there is no difference in the hospitality shown, and there are few things more congenial to people of a social turn than tea and a cigarette in a well-appointed studio which displays the harvest of a busy artist's year. There are three or four artist colonies—St. John's Wood, Hampstead, Holland Park, and Chelsea—and the task of covering them all is impossible even for people endowed with motors and a capacity for rushing their calls through with a minimum outlay of time. So that the double Show Sunday is a convenient dispensation. A week of bright weather has given an extra dash of colour and gaiety to the spring fashions, and there could hardly have been a more favourable light than Sunday's sunshine brought. The studios most visited were those of Mr. MacWhirter, the Hon. John Collier, Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, Mr. Briton Riviere, Mr. Byam Shaw, and others, many of whose pictures we have described already.

For the Town Hall of Landsberg, Bavaria, Mr. Herkomer has painted a picture which he intends as a present to the town; it depicts one of the old communal sittings of the burghers, and measures 24ft. by 8 1-2ft. He is also sending into Academy portraits of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (water-colour), Lady Gorst, Sir Albert K Rollit and Mr. W. A. Bell, of Pendell Court, Surrey. Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A., is sending in four landscapes, A Souvenir of Italy, Early Morning (in the Cotswolds), Autumn in the Valley of the Ouse, and another. Mr. G. J. Frampton, R.A., is sending in a group entitled "Maternity" busts of Mr. George Mosenthal and Mr. Edley, and (what is sure to draw a deal of attention) a life-size statue of Sir Antony MacDonnell. Mr. G. D Leslie, R.A., is sending to Burlington House a large oil-painting entitled Midsummer Morning and a landscape depicting Bushey Park. Mr. W. W. Ouless, R.A., is sending in portraits of Mr. Peter Reid, Mr. Thomas Pilkington, and Sir John Kelk. Sir George Reid is sending to the New Gallery a portrait of the late Bishop Moorhouse, Mr. Hugh G. Riviere is sending to the Academy a portrait of the Archbishop of Canterbury, painted for Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Albert Toft is sending to the Academy a bust of Mr. Seymour Hicks, a bronze bust of Mr. Mark Hambourg, and "Maternity," part of memorial to Queen Victoria to be erected at Nottingham. Mr. Edmond Brock is sending to the Academy two portraits in oils—Sir John French and Miss Mabel F. F. Roberts, daughter of the late Staff Surgeon of that name. Mr. Edgar Bundy is sending in a historical painting entitled "The Morning of Sedgemoor."

Mr. W. Frank Calderon is submitting an oil-painting inspired by the lines— . . . . on the sea-beat coast. Where hardy Thracians tame the savage horse. Mr. Ernest Parton returns to his favourite themes in The Silence of the Woods and The Distant Berkshire Hills (Academy), while he is sending to the New Gallery a painting entitled Joyous June. Mr. Frank C. Cowper is sending to the Academy an oil-painting representing St. Agnes in prison receiving from Heaven a shining white garment. The Hon. John Collier is sending in a portrait of Mrs. Lawrence Guille-Mard and a large subject picture entitled.—The Cheat; also to the New Gallery another subject-picture with the name of fire light." Mr. Francis Barraud had many visitors yesterday at his studio in Melina-place, St. John's Wood. He is sending one picture, depicting an incident of the French Revolution, and entitled "A la Sante de Madame la Marquise." A number of sashed and cockaded ruffians have forced their way into the chateau, and having killed the young Marquis, are surrounding the dazed Marquise, ironically drinking her health. Mr. Fred Soe is sending to Burlington House a couple of oil-paintings representing Lady Hamilton's last sitting to George Romney, and Sunny-Boulogne.

There was nothing wanting in the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, on Saturday night, when the curtain rose on Lady Gregory's new play, "Kincora," to make the occasion a memorable one in the history of the Irish literary movement. The house was full; and dotted here and there in the stalls were men who helped to give distinction to the audience, such, for instance, as Sir Antony MacDonnell and Mr. George Moore. It was a trying ordeal for a comparatively new writer. Lady Gregory, however, greatly daring, has written an Irish historical play, and has thrown down the gauntlet to the critics. Has she succeeded? Time will tell. So far as Saturday's audience was concerned, it was an immense success. Lady Gregory, when she wrote "Kincora," selected one of the most dramatic periods of Irish history, when the big crisis was approaching, as to whether the Gael or the Gall was to rule in Erin. The man who decided that question was Brian of Kincora, who, beginning life as a younger brother to the King of Munster, ultimately made himself King of all Ireland, and was murdered, in the moment of his great victory, in his tent at Clontarf. It is evident from the title of the play, and from the text of it, that Lady Gregory, when she started to write it, meant that Brian should be the leading character of the drama. But he is not. It is Gormleith who is the leading character.

Who is Gormleith? Why, the most wonderful woman of her day in all northern Europe. She was the sister of Maelmose, the King of Leinster, and she married the Danish King of Dublin. He died, I think, at Iona. She then married Malachi, the High King of Ireland, who reigned at Tara. In the Norse Sagas, she is described as "the fairest of all women, and best gifted in everything that was not in her own power, but it was the talk of men that she did all things ill over which she had any power." Malachi drove her out. After a while she actually became the wife of Brian. In the course of time, however, Brian also got tired of her. She then went back to Dublin to her own son Sitric and did her best to help the Danes to defeat the Irish. When Sigurd, the Earl of Orkney, was asked by Sitric to help him to defeat Brian, his conditions were the Crown of Ireland and Gormleith as his wife; when Birdar, in the Isle of Man, was asked for his assistance, the terms were the same. Lady Gregory was asked "Why didn't you call your play 'Gormleith'?" She smiled. "Gormleith," she said, "would mean some kind of woman problem, and 'Kincora' would be criticised as 'The Well of the Saints' was criticised." She then went on to say that although her idea was to make King Brain the leading character in the drama, she found Gormleith constantly emerging. And that is only natural. In dealing with this story, Lady Gregory has well brought out the elemental human passions that sway the characters of her drama. Gormleith is a veritable creation. There is nothing about her in Lady Gregory's play that is not verifiable in the four masters and the Danish Sages, yet she comes in this play even to a student of Irish history, as a revelation, a queen of woman as of States, a beautiful, unscrupulous cynical, daring woman, who all her life used kings for her own purposes as men use pawns on a chess-board. A very difficult character to play, it will be conceded; yet Miss Maire nic Shiubhlaigh rose to the occasion. Mr. Fay is a fine actor, but it is Gormleith who is the play, and not Brain. The scenery and costumes which were designed by Lady Gregory's son, Mr. Robert Gregory were a lesson to theatrical designers in their simplicity and taste.

"Lady Ben," produced on Tuesday night at the Comedy Theatre is, critically speaking, confusion's masterpiece. What is its central idea—the idea from which all else should spring? We are not at all sure, but will hazard the conjecture that Mr. G. P. Bancroft set out to write with the idea of showing another way, as the cookery-books have it, in which innocence might be made to look, for a while, uncommonly like guilt. Innocence is here represented by Henry Ballantyne, Esq., M. P. who visits Lady Allix late at night that he may recover a bundle of foolish letters written to her by his son. Lady Allix is living apart from her husband, whom she contemplates divorcing. He is playing the spy upon her; her maid is in his pay. Ballantyne, senior, has another reason for visiting Lady Allix. He has just discovered that she, knowing his son to be in debt, has furtively placed £1,000 to his banking account. That money must be repaid. It all seems a little strange, but Mr. Bancroft is never without an explanation. How has Lady Allix's generosity not been discovered six months earlier? Well, you see, the boy is not in the habit of looking at his passbook more than twice in the year. That nicely provided for, the next step is to make things look as black against Ballantyne as possible. Why should he go to Lady Allix's at all? If she is willing to part with her letters, why not get her to send them? Dear, dear! Did you not hear that she could not bring herself to send them, but thought she might be equal to handing them over to the boy.

That the father thinks it better that he and not his son should visit Lady Allix may pass; but why does he visit her at eleven o'clock at night? Well, as matters are arranged, he really has not much choice. She has just returned from a voyage round the world, and is off to Scotland by the first train in the morning to visit friends in Perth, the month being January. To be exact, the date is January 2, a date which enables her for a time to mistake for new year's gifts the wedding presents made to the son, who, before she started on her tour round the world, swore never to love another. But to our old gentleman. He turns up at her house at eleven o'clock at night. This Mr. Bancroft apparently feels might admit of explanation, and he is determined that the guileless old gentleman shall not have a chance. He can hardly make him interview the lady in her bedroom (he might set up the defence that she had asked him in to sit on the boxes), but he does the next best thing. He invents a sitting room separated from the bedroom by sliding doors. Lady Allix very properly has the sliding doors closed. How are they to be opened? Nothing easier. The key to the drawer containing the letters is on the bedroom table, and must be fetched. Now, if she were to fetch it she would doubtless reclose the doors. It is clear she must not go for the keys. To account for her not going, we have a scene which her husband twists her arm so that she sprains her ankle. The sprain prevents her going, and so she has to ask the old gentleman to go, and he, of course, does not trouble to close the doors. He has the letters in his hand, and is taking a paternal farewell when in pops the husband. Things look very black indeed; and having got his hero into a hole, the author's next care is to get him out of it without bringing the son into the business. The husband wrenches the packet from Ballantyne, and looking at the writing on the top envelope, cries, "Ah! your writing! I know it. You will not deny that those letters are yours." This gives the father a chance of shielding his son. He jumps at it and admits the letters to be his. We can almost hear the reader say. "But, surely, the writing——" If the reader had had our advantages he would know—if he did not, it would not be for want of telling—that father and son write precisely similar hands. You cannot tell the one from other. A deeper objection is, perhaps, that they would not write precisely the same letters.

It may be urged that Allix is dispossessed of the packet before he has opened it. The fact does not help matters; we cannot foresee as much, and in the theatre business must be conducted on cash principles. All we feel is that Ballantyne cannot lie for nutshells. The son is, however, supposed now to be saved: it only remains to save the father. How is this effected? Very ingeniously; rather too ingeniously, perhaps, to carry conviction. While Allix's attention is diverted, Lady Allix takes the packet from his coat pocket and substitutes a packet of receipts. When Allix examines his spoil at leisure, he will discover his mistake. To this end we are invited to believe that she has a bundle of receipts not readily distinguishable from the bundle of love-letters. The resemblance of the two bundles calls for an even more prodigious act of faith than the resemblance of the two handwritings. But the old gentleman is not yet out of the wood. Lady Allix has burnt the letters, crawling in agony to the fire-place as the third curtain descended, but her husband still holds the compromising cheque for £1,000. In the last act he calls on her at Ballantyne's home on the morning of the marriage of Harry to the young lady with whom he fell in love while Lady Allix was "doing" the globe. Lady Allix has a happy thought. She has an irresistible case against her husband, and is advised that he has a rather dangerous case against her. She knows that he is bent on getting free that he may marry the rich lady to whom he has transferred his affections. She makes it a condition of her helping him to his freedom that he shall return the cheque. This he does, and all is happiness. We do not know why she should not have thought of this arrangement earlier, and have exacted as the price of her help not only the cheque, but the letters as well. We admit that it would have shortened the play by an act, but to our thinking this curtailment would not have been an unqualified disadvantage. The piece is clever enough in its way. But we think its way to be a very bad way. The only drama deserving serious consideration is essentially true to life. This play is, we imagine, essentially false; it is compounded by falsehood backed up by excuses. Naturally, there was not much acting to be done. Mr. J. D. Beveridge, however, contrived to put some feeling into the part of the father; the scene in which he reproached the son for not having revealed to him the full amount of his indebtedness and for having accepted help from another was the one touching scene of the play.

LORD MILNER.

STRIKING TRIBUTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

A REMARKABLE tribute to the greatness of Lord Milner's services to the Empire during his administration in South Africa, has been conveyed to him by the Government in the form of a cablegram from the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary.

The text of the cable is as follows :—

Colonial Office.

My Lord,—Now that the hour of your departure from South Africa draws near, His Majesty's Government desire to convey to you their sense of the greatness of your services.

During the eventful years of your administration, you have confronted with steadfast courage, the issues of war, and, scarcely less momentous, the problems of ensuing peace, and your arduous and unflagging labours during that period have laid deep and strong the foundation upon which a United South Africa will arise to become one of the great states of the Empire.

His Majesty's Government regret—though they cannot wonder—that your health has suffered under the strain of exertions so severe and prolonged; but they earnestly trust that your strength may speedily be renewed by the rest your devotion has earned, and that at no distant date your splendid talents may again be available for the Empire, in whose service they have been so lavishly bestowed.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, April 18.

Lieut E R C Wilmer, R F A, on leave from Karachi.
Major C E Badley, R E, on leave from Kirkee.
Capt P R Hill, R G A, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, April 18.

Capt R Muser, R E, on leave to England.
Capt E W Grove, R F A, on leave to Australia.
Major H M Thomas, R F A, on leave to Ceylon.
Lieut-Col H L Stafford R E, on leave to Karachi.

ANGLO-INDIAN HUMOUR.

IF "pawkiness" is the chief characteristic of Indian humour, the predominating note of the Anglo-Indian variety is cynicism, writes a correspondent of the 'Statesman." Take, for example, Aberigh Mackay's "Twenty-one Days in India." It is a slender volume of rather more than two hundred pages, but it contains all the best jokes that a century and a half of British rule in India has produced; and they are all of the same kind. We read of the Babu who, asked if he had a soul, replied that he had not, but some day he hoped to pass the matriculation examination of Calcutta University; and of the Jail Superintendent whose ultimatum to a refractory prisoner used to be, Look here, my man, if I hear any more of this infernal nonsense, I'll turn you out of the gaol neck and crop—a threat that never failed to produce its desired effect. Writing of the Archdeacon, he says: I know an Archdeacon in India who can preach a good sermon—I have heard him preach it many a time. Another way to put it would be to say that the Anglo-Indian is more witty than the humorous Indian. The distinction is real, although hard to define.

THE TRIAL OF THE GRIFFIN

The butt of the Anglo-vernacular joke is the griffin, the newcomer to India, or the travelling M. P. A very amusing book was published a year or two ago called "Baba English," with some choice specimens of the English of the half-educated Bengali. But volumes might be written about the blunders made by Europeans in the use of the vernaculars, and they would be no less amusing. One of the most hardy of these chestnuts is the story of the soldier's wife who wishing to purchase a sheep's head, asked the butcher, "Kitna baja for the sheep's topi?" Then there was the young civilian who went shooting in the Cummerbunds; and the young 'padre" who christened a child Joseph Hukum because the father, when asked what the child's name was to be, said Jo hukum; and the globe-trotter who told his friends that he often used to eat chaprassies in India meaning of course "chapatties." One of these harmless little vernacular jokes, which are used as a sort of freemason code among Anglo-Indians at Home, is attributed to Clive himself, whose favourite sentiment after dinner used to be, Alas and a lack a day! But the list of such puns perpetrated since Clive's day and probably before it is endless. The very ancient one that at home paddy makes the rice, while in India the ryot makes paddy, is a poor specimen, because the latter part is not exactly true. The saying that in India people take misery (misri, sugar) to their tea will pass muster. A really good pun which is, so far as the writer is aware, original, was made by a Hindu gentleman in conversation with an official of a mofussil municipality. The old gentleman was complaining of the increase of cesses. There was the road cess, the water cess, the lighting cess, the carriage cess. Only one thing remained, he said,—the "manushya ka shesh," or the end of man. In the Indian vernacular, as in English many a good story turns on the aspirate. They say the disinfection is in the 'air said Punch's barber to a customer upon whose head he was operating in a time of epidemic. Not the 'air of the 'ead, sir, he added when the customer started, but the hair of the hatmosphere. A common parallel among Anglo-Indians is the story of the young missionary who, wishing to quote the text about the many mansions said not 'many mansion's (bahut makhan) but "much butter" (bahut makhan). Closely related to the same class are the cases where a play upon English words is made in imitation of the vernacular. Thus the newcomer to India is often told that if he says to a native servant, "There was a banker O" the latter will shut the door, and that mackintosh will do if he wants buttered toast. The geographical puns are also very numerous. It is said with a good show of probability that the people of Sind are cinders, but that succour (Sukkur) is near at hand. When the expedition invaded Sikkim, and the natives retired to their hills before them, our soldiers came back saying We went to seek 'em but we couldn't find 'em. Another fairly brilliant pun with which Tommy Atkins is credited is the designation of the Dum Dum bullet as the ek-dum bullet.

A RESIDENTS INDUSTRY.

Before leaving the vernacular side of our subject there is one story that deserves to be repeated, if only out of due respect to an institution of great antiquity. It is of the subaltern who when undergoing his language examination was asked how he would tell his syce in Hindustani to take his horse under a tree. "I would go under the tree myself, he said, and shout Sahis idhar aa." Even the official records of British administration in India are not without an occasional touch of humour, conscious or unconscious, the latter being perhaps the more frequent. Sir William Hunter tells some good stories of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, who succeeded Thackeray's grandfather as Collector or Resident in what was at that time the frontier province of Sylhet. My pay as Resident, wrote this truthful scion of a noble house, did not exceed £500 per annum. So that fortune could only be acquired by my own industry. In those days the revenue of Sylhet was transmitted to Dacca in the form of cowrie shells, 41,000 of which were equal to one pound sterling. The Resident of the district deducted from his remittances the payment for the lime, timber and elephants which he supplied to the Company. A fleet of armed boats was maintained to convey this cumbrous currency of 700 millions of little shells each year to its destination, and Lindsay calculated that apart from depredations there was in various ways a loss of no less than ten per cent in transit. So he proposed to the Company that he should transmit the revenue in limestone instead of cowries. To this they agreed; whether or not they were aware that the Honourable Robert before making this suggestion had secured a monopoly of the limestone trade in Sylhet does not appear. It was only the unfortunate limit to the demand for motor in Calcutta that prevented the whole landlord of the district from passing into his hands. His next move was to build his own ships for the limestone trade, with local timber. I understand, my dear Robert, wrote his mother, the countess of Balcarres, that you are a great ship builder, and your talents in this line I do not dispute. But I have one favour to ask of you, which is that you will not come home in one of your own building. I implicitly followed her advice, as the dutiful son.

There is a much more recent story, although it has probably done duty in many forms, of a district magistrate who was asked to explain why he had charged travelling allowance at the rate of twenty miles for a journey which on the map measured only twelve miles as the crow flies. I am not a crow was his answer. Some years ago a subdivisional officer was asked to send in a report on locusts. He did so, giving all the facts available relating to the local ravages of the insects, but the report was returned to him as being insufficiently detailed. He then began with John the Baptist and a full account of his life and times. But that was in the days before the art of report writing was discouraged in high quarters.

A MARVELLOUS HERRING.

We may conclude with a story which may be described as demi-official. Not very long ago, there was an eminent civilian in Bengal, who acquired the reputation of being a somewhat extravagant story-teller. Some of his friends invented a story very much in his style, but an improvement upon any thing which he had ever really perpetrated even in his wildest flights of imagination, and fathered it upon him. The story became widely known as that of "X's herring" and at any dinner party where civilians of high rank were present it was sure to be trotted out. We say trotted out advisedly, and seriously, for the remarkable thing about X's herring was that it did trot. When Mr. X. had been at home on furlough in Scotland, he had caught a herring, and thought it would be a novelty to take it back with him to India as a domestic pet. So he kept it in a vessel with salt water, fed it regularly and brought it back to India all right. Then he kept it in his bath-room in a tube adding the necessary amount of salt to the water. But once when he was out on tour in the districts the servant left in charge of the bungalow forgot all about the herring and the water dried up. But as this took place very gradually the herring acquired the power of living without water and when Mr. X. returned it was hopping about the bathroom, and feeding on flies and moths like the lizards. In a short time it took to following Mr. X. about like a dog, and the two became inseparable companions. In due time furlough came round again, and Mr. X. took the herring home with him but crossing from Calais to Dover it fell overboard and was drowned.

PEARS' SOAP.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, passed a consent decree in the suit filed by A. and F. Pears, the celebrated English manufacturers of soap, against Bume and Reif a firm trading in Bombay, for restraining the defendants from importing into Bombay and India boxes of soap bearing labels, which were a colourable imitation of those containing articles of plaintiffs' English manufacture. Mr. Dawar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. N. F. Saher instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the defendants. Defendants submitted themselves to a decree restraining them from importing and selling boxes of soap bearing the labels objected to by the plaintiffs, or bearing any colourable imitation of such labels. Defendants were ordered to deliver up all boxes of soap in their possession, on which such labels were exhibited, for defacement or destruction of the labels and to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 100 as damages, and the cost of the suit.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

SEAMEN'S REFUSAL TO SERVE.

THE MEN'S CASE UPHELD.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Captain George Gilbert Hay, Master of the s. s. "Riverdale" charged O. Jones and ten other seamen on board the same steamer with refusing to do their duty. The accused were defended by Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors.

Mr. Noble stated to the Court that the accused had refused to serve on the ship for certain reasons and he would now leave it to his Worship to say whether those reasons were such as to justify the position the accused had taken up. The ship was proceeding to Kobe, carrying cotton which is contraband of war, according to the Russian law.

To support his statement Mr. Noble produced a copy of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 17th July, 1904, which published an order of his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia dated 8th and 21st April 1904, which approved of raw cotton being included in the list of articles declared contraband of war. Mr. Noble submitted that this was enough to show that raw cotton was declared a contraband of war, and it was treated as such by the Russian Government. It was an established and undeniable fact that the ship was loaded with bales of raw cotton. Under the circumstances if the accused went on board the steamer to go to Kobe, they ran the risk of being made prisoners by the Russians. In further support of his argument Mr. Noble cited passages from Kay on the Law of Shipping Masters and Seamen, page 345 which said that an alteration in the description of the voyage made after the crew had signed the agreement and without their consent was, of course, not binding on them, and a voluntary alteration of the risks involved exposing the crew to perils other than those incidental to a voyage for ordinary commercial purposes was a breach of agreement entitling the seamen to abandon to service and to sue for loss of service involved in such doing.

The Magistrate desired to know if the nature of this case was brought to the notice of the Shipping Master.

Mr Noble replied that it had been brought to the Shipping Master's notice. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had made a note on the application submitted to him by one of the crew that he could not pass an opinion as to whether cotton was contraband or not, but that if it was contraband they were entitled to object to go to sea in the ship as it was likely to imperil their liberty. Mr Slater had advised them to apply to the Government. Mr Noble further submitted that Mr. Slater was not then aware of the Resolution of the Russian Government published in London and Bombay Government "Gazettes." The accused ran a great risk in consenting to go on board the ship which was carrying contraband of war in as much as the Baltic Fleet was somewhere between Bombay and Kobe. They also ran a risk of being captured at the hands of the Russians. In the agreement stipulated between the accused and their employers there was no stipulation to compel the former to run that risk, and therefore to make them do so would be most unfair. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had held that if cotton fell under the category of contraband of war the seamen were justified in refusing to go on the ship. The case of Burton vs Pinkerton, was then cited by Mr. Noble. In this case it was ruled that during the war between Peru and Spain when a seaman refused to go in a ship that was placed under the orders of the Peruvians and though it was a British vessel, it was a breach of contract to engage the vessel as such. He further argued that owing to such illegitimate action, England had to plunge into a war with which it had nothing to do in the beginning. He hoped that the Court would not compel the accused, if it held that they were justified in refusing to do duty, to go on board the steamer, and would discharge them on the summons.

Captain G. G. Hay, the master of the s. s. Riverdale was then examined. He said that it was on last Monday that the accused refused to go on duty. His vessel was bound for Kobe with an entire cargo of raw cotton bales.

Cross-examined he said he believed that the Russian Baltic Squadron was now somewhere between Bombay and Japan. It was possible that they might encounter the Baltic Squadron on the way to Kobe. He had recently read of a steamer having been searched by this Squadron.

Mr. Noble: You must be knowing that raw cotton is contraband of war according to the notification issued by the Russian Government? Could you say if raw cotton can be manufactured into gun-cotton for explosives?

Captain Hay: The cotton I carry is purely for commercial purposes, and not for military purposes I could not say if the raw cotton that I carry can be used for the manufacture of explosives.

Continuing the witness said that the articles of agreement did not stipulate that the crew should serve on board the steamer when she had been loaded with some contraband of war and thereby run greater risks than those involved in the ordinary commercial voyages. But this much he could say that this was a purely commercial voyage and there was nothing illegal or underhand about it.

The Magistrate remarked that he believed the statement of the witness, but it was hard for the witness to convince the Russians of his word. From his (the witness') point of view it was everything all right, but from the Russian point of view it would be looked upon as an unjustifiable and illegal action.

The witness said that he had his cargo shipped openly and he should have to get a pass from the Customs House, which would legalize his action. He read before the Court a certificate from the Agent to the Japan Cotton Association to the effect that the cargo was purely for commercial purposes.

The Magistrate wondered how that could satisfy the Russians.

Witness said he did not understand why the accused raised their present objection against going to Kobe with a cargo, similar to one with which they went to Japan in November last.

Mr. Noble: The Russian fleet was not then where it now is.

The Magistrate also held that the crew at that time might not have thought themselves in danger, but now they feared that the Baltic fleet which is in Eastern waters would search their vessel and perhaps make them prisoners.

Captain Hay contended that there were other steamers that did carry even now cotton to the Eastern ports, and the seamen of those vessels never raised such an objection.

Mr. Noble said that in order to induce the seamen to run this risk of being captured, they must have been paid extra wages, and then they might have shown their willingness to run that risk. Besides it was matter that should be left entirely with the seamen, because the law could not compel them to run this risk.

In conclusion Captain Hay said that this was a very serious question for the cotton trade of Bombay as his trade between ports of Japan and Bombay was very extensive.

The Magistrate acquitting all the accused delivered the following judgment :—

JUDGMENT.

The accused before me are charged by Captain George Gilbert Hay of the s. s. Riverdale under section 83 of Act 1 of 1859, clauses 2 and 4, for refusing without reasonable cause to proceed to sea in his ship and for wilful disobedience of lawful command. All the accused plead not guilty. They admit having refused to do duty and say they are justified in doing so on the ground that the ship carries cotton which is a contraband of war according to Russian law and as there is every danger of their being taken prisoners by the Russian Squadron. The refusal to proceed to sea being admitted by the accused, the only question for consideration is whether the accused have a reasonable cause or not in refusing to proceed to sea in this steamer. In my opinion the accused have shown good reasons for refusing to proceed to sea. It is proved before me that this steamer carries an entire cargo of cotton. The question, therefore, arises whether cotton is a contraband of war or not. With regard to this point, the notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, dated 6th July, 1904, and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of July 7th 1904, page 890 part I, clearly shows that the "London Gazette" of March 11th 1904 announced that his Majesty the Czar on the 8th and 21st day of April was pleased to approve the order to include raw cotton in the list of articles declared contraband of war by the regulations which received the Imperial sanction on the 14th and 27th February, 1904. From this notification it is quite clear that the Russian Government have declared raw cotton as contraband of war. This being so, the question arises whether the accused before the Court are exposed to perils other than such as are incidental to a voyage for ordinary commercial purposes or not. The presence of the Baltic Squadron somewhere between Bombay and Kobe is admitted, and it could not be for a moment supposed that there is no probability of that Squadron capturing this steamer which according to the views of Russian Government, carries a cargo which is contraband of war. Captain Hay in his evidence says that the cotton that he carries is purely for commercial purposes. I believe the Captain when he says so. But the question that is bound to arise is whether the Russians will accept the Captain's word and treat the cargo as otherwise than a contraband of war. There is thus clearly a risk incurred by the crew of being taken prisoners and I think they are justified in refusing to proceed to sea in view of such a risk. The case of Burton vs. Pinkerton, L.R., 2 Ex. 340 is on all fours with the facts of this case. In

that case, a seaman objected to proceed further on voyage on the ground that it was illegal and involved greater risks than he anticipated when he entered into the agreement with the Captain, and left the ship. He afterwards brought an action for breach of contract, and it was held that the captain must be held to have engaged that seaman for an ordinary voyage, and that the seaman was entitled to treat as a breach of contract his employment by the captain on a voyage which would expose him to greater danger than he had originally reason to anticipate and to recover damages for the wages lost in consequence of the breach and for the inconvenience naturally resulting therefrom. In the present instance it being shown that the accused exposed themselves to the risk of being captured, I think the excuse that they give for not proceeding to sea is a reasonable one. I accordingly find the accused not guilty of the offence with which they are charged and order them to be acquitted.

RIGHTS OF A PURCHASER AT AN AUCTION SALE.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice delivered judgment in a case, the arguments in which were heard in March last before himself, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The original plaintiff and the appellant in the suit was Shivlal Bhagwan; while Sambhuprasad Parvatishankar, who died when the proceedings were pending, by his heirs and widow, Baf Samrath and Chunilal Parvatishankar, were defendants. The case was argued by Mr. G. S. Rao for the appellant, and by Mr. N. V. Gokhale and Mr. M. K. Mehta for the respondents.

The facts were these. The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he was entitled to attach and sel one-fourth share of a house described in the plaint in execution of a decree obtained by him against one Nathubhai alias Dwarkadas Gangubhai. The suit was decided in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat. The defendant Sambhuprasad, who was then alive, contended that he was a "bona fide" purchaser at an auction sale for value received. Although the decree in execution of which the property was sold to him was reversed in appeal, still he could not be deprived of his property, which had vested in him, and the certificate of the sale of which had been granted to him. He, therefore, asked for the declaration he had prayed for. The Subordinate Judge of Surat held that the execution sale was not a nullity and the present suit could not be maintained without seeking to set it aside. The sale was perfectly valid, since it took place in the execution of a valid and subsistent decree. The District Judge of Surat upheld the decision of the Lower Court on the ground that, as the sale was valid, it must be set aside before the purchaser at the auction could be deprived of his possession of the property sold to him. In the second appeal it was contended, among other things, that the sale to a third party having taken place while the appeal in the original suit was actually pending in the High Court, when the auction sale took place, the auction-purchaser was bound by the final decision of the Appellate Court, in which the decree of the Original Court in the original suit was reversed.

The Full Bench decided that the auction purchaser's rights could not be done away with, simply because the decree in execution of which the property was sold was subsequently reversed. The auction purchaser was a "bona fide" purchaser, and he was protected both under the Indian and the English law. Despite the time available there was no stay of execution, nor intimation to the purchaser of the pending appeal. The decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th April:—Alexander Whyte member of the Firm of Burn & Co., managing agents for Burn & Co. Ltd. The Potteries, Raneegunge, India. Improvements in septic tank installations. James Robert Coe, manufacturer, of Ansonia, New Haven Connecticut or Improvements in spinning rings. William Robertson Philp, engineer, of 30 Theatre road, Calcutta, British India. Improvements in flushing apparatus, used with latrines and the like. The Thompson Safety Appliance Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Track construction and electric signalling and controlling equipment therefor. Bertram Hunt, metallurgical chemist, of Tres Amigos Mine, Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Improvements in the separation of liquids from solids. A. B. C. Gaupler, Limited a London. Improvement in buffer couplers for railway and other rolling stock. Albert De Dion and Georges Bouton, both directors of De Dion Bouton et Cie, 20, Quai National, Puteaux, Seine. Improvements in or relating to Thomas Goulding billiard table maker, of 29 High street, Bloomsbury, London. Improvements relating to cushions for billiard and like tables. Henry William de Stuckle, engineer, Dieuze, Alsace-Lorraine. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of caustic alkalis or analogous hydrates. Henry William de Stuckle engineer Dieuze, Alsace-Lorraine. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of caustic alkali or alkali-hydrates and zinc-sulphide. John William Esser, engineer, of 40 Park Ridings, Hornsey. George William Barratt, gentleman, of Ashford Priory road, Hornsey and Frank Barratt, gentleman, of Wood Green Villas, Mayes road, Wood Green, all in the county of Middlesex, England. Improvements in or relating to small arms. Nils Alf Krag, merchant, residing at Prinsensgade 3b, in the city of Christiania in the kingdom of Norway. Improvements in post marking or stamping and cancelling or franking machines. Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland. Improvements in or relating to centrifugal fans or pumps. Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant of Sirocco Engineering Works Belfast Ireland Improvements in centrifugal fans or pumps. William Bellew Ewin, master mariner and James Fleming electrician, both of 170 Dhurrumtollah street, Calcutta. A bottle for carrying water or any other liquid as well as purifying and filtering impure water or any other liquid. His Highness Ram Singh, Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur State, Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun superintendent of the Dholpur State and Arthur Noel Thorpe, civil and mechanical engineer, all of Dholpur, Rajputana. An improved fibre or flax extractor.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, April 18.

Local rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal and the South Peninsula, and a few showers in the Central Provinces. Trivandrum reports 5 inches, Sibsagar, Nagpur and Dibrugarh one inch, and Darjeeling and Trichinopoly 1-2 an inch. Local showers are probable in the South Peninsula and the Satpuras, and possible in Assam and Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Inches	Cents
16th	89°	72°	...	..

Observations taken at 8 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th April.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places. The barometer is slightly below normal in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and at Malegaon and Bombay.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Jacobabad, Karachi, Jamnagar, Sholapur and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhavnagar Pare, Surat and Poona, while the minimum is 8° to 11° in defect at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Bangalore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and Mysore the Madras Presidency, Berar and on the Malabar Coast and at Nagpur and Raipur.

Rain.—Three quarters of an inch of rain fell at Nagpur and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cochin, Sholapur and Raipur.

Weather is slightly unsettled in Lower Sind, Gujarat and northerly portion of the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Local showers are likely in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEADS, SACRED AND COMMERCIAL.

The frequency with which we meet a devotee or a fakir ornamented with the rosary of his sect, must cause us to wonder at the extent of the industry and trade in sacred beads. The articles used in India for necklaces and charms are so varied in their origin and so wide in their significance that it would form an interesting study for an anthropologist. There are a few of these beads which a most casual observer must have noticed with interest and a few remarks on their widespread use might lead to a commercial demand from other countries.

The most common bead of the Hindu is the raksha or radraksha, the seed of a tree known as the Elaeocarpus Ganitrus. This seed is carved by nature into five elegantly wrought facets, embossed and tubercled in an artistic manner. The nut is of a brown colour and is as hard as iron-wood or ebony: it may be worn for many years without showing signs of age, and no insect is known to eat into it as is the case with so many other seeds. The five-groved radraksha is worn as a necklace by the followers of Siva, in order to attain Sivaloche, the heavenly abode of the deity. The number of beads on a necklace is significant; the rosaries used by the lamas of Mongolia and Tibet at the present day have 108 beads, corresponding to the 108 days of the law. Other rosaries are made of 100 seeds or 85 seeds according to the formula of the prayer used by the worshipper. The use of these beads in India is of very ancient origin. Friar William of Rubruck in his journal of travels to the eastern parts of the world in the 13th century appears to have been very much impressed by observing a priest counting his beads. The priest repeated "God thou knowest" with every bead in the rosary, and the friar was told that as many rewards from God were expected as the number of times the phrase was repeated. Besides being used as prayer beads, of which a large variety are sold in Chitpore, raksha seeds are set in gold and made into bracelets and other articles of personal ornament. A Bombay merchant has recently introduced these seeds as hat-pins and buttons. They lend themselves to various fantastic forms when bleached, dyed with different colours, and mounted in brass or silver.

The tree yielding the raksha seeds is not widely distributed in India. It grows in Assam and the seeds are collected in small quantities in Golagat, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Sylhet, but the bulk of the seeds is imported into Calcutta and Madras from Singapore and the Straits. Some of the seeds enter the United Provinces from Nepal. The tree is occasionally cultivated and bears fruit in the month of November.

There are many other seeds which furnish sacred necklaces but they are not regarded with such sanctity as the radrakshas. For instance the Nim tree (Melia Azadirachta) is peculiar in its usefulness because every part of the tree is said to be medicinal. Even the hard nuts of the bitter fruit are not thrown away as they are made into necklaces and worn during the prevalence of epidemics. The ash-grey seeds of the Bonduc (Caesal pinia Bonducella) are tonic and antiperiodic, but in many parts of India the seeds are worn as a charm. Sometimes they are strung upon red silk and worn by pregnant women to prevent abortion, and at other times they are hung upon trees to prevent the fruit falling off. The tree is not only found in India but in Persia and Arabia and on the west coast of Africa; the seed floats on water and is transferred from one continent to another by means of ocean currents. They are sold at Bombay at Rs. 12 per hundred-weight. The black, hard, wrinkled nuts of the Joti tree "(Putranjiva Roxburghii)" are regarded as auspicious. They are made into rosaries and necklaces and worn by Brahmins. They are particularly worn by children, being suspended round their necks to keep off evil spirits and to insure good health. The meaning of the vernacular name of the tree is "that what makes the child live."

Hindus do not confine themselves to seeds for making necklaces; some very effective ornaments are produced by carving the stems and roots of plants and threading the pieces on cotton or silk. The root or woody stems of the Tulsi or sacred Basil is cut into sections, trimmed into beads and then worn by Vishnuvas. The plant itself is considered sacred to Vishnu, and is seen growing near the gate of nearly every house in Calcutta where it is carefully attended to by the durwan. The fruit of the Bael is cut up into circles, a hole pierced through the centre and then the pieces are threaded and worn by worshippers of Siva. A peculiar necklace is one sometimes seen on certain fakirs consisting of the bones of the spinal column of a snake.

These beads, especially some of the peculiar seeds of Indian trees, would be a great curiosity in Europe and it only requires some enterprising agent to introduce them to representatives of English and French houses of fashion to extend the industry which has only a limited sway in this country.—"Capital."

PREMIER CHALLENGED.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE FISCAL "VOTE OF CENSURE."

Early in the sitting of the House of Commons on March 29th, there was a lively scene between the Opposition and the Prime Minister.

Questions on the paper disposed of, Mr. Winston Churchill, reading from manuscript, asked whether the attention of the Prime Minister had been called to a resolution standing on the journals of the House condemning, nemine contradicente, his policy of Fiscal Reform; what precedent there is for a Government ignoring such resolution; whether the Premier proposed to move to expunge it; if so when and whether, while it stands in the journal, he considers his retention of office consonant with his public duty and his private honour.

The reading of this elaborate inquiry was accompanied by continuous cheering from the Opposition. Mr. Balfour, whose habit of not reading the daily papers does not make exception in favour of the journal of the House, sent for that periodical, and read with manifest interest the entry relating to Mr. Walton's resolution of last night.

Rising on Mr. Churchill's resuming his seat, he politely expressed regret that the member for Oldham had omitted the ordinary course of giving private notice of intention to put the question.

"If he had done so," he added, I would have made myself acquainted with what appears to have taken place last night. At present I derive my knowledge from the hon. member's question."

STILL LEADER.

This sublime ignoring of an event discussed in all the papers elicited prolonged laughter, at which Mr. Balfour looked artlessly surprised, and resumed his seat.

"Does the Prime Minister propose to take any steps?" shouted Mr. Lough.

Mr. Balfour again studied the journal, but made no reply.

The interposition of C.-B. gave great delight to the Opposition, which increased when they heard his question: Is the Prime Minister still leader of the House?

I am leader of the House, Mr. Balfour replied, with provoking imperturbability, so long as the majority give me their confidence. If the leader of the Opposition doubts that fact, there are means at his disposal of testing it.

It was now the turn of the Ministerialists to cheer which they did heartily.

Mr. Churchill, in danger of being forgotten, came to the front again, promising to put down his question for to-morrow. Mr. Balfour, beckoning him to proceed, he once more read his question. When he came to the reference to personal honour, the Speaker remarked: That is a phrase that should not be used.

If you consider the phrase goes beyond the limits of parliamentary language, said Mr. Churchill, I willingly withdraw it.

I raise no objection to the language, said Mr. Balfour amid loud Ministerial cheers. I read it in its true light.

I propose, he added, after the briefest of pauses, to take no action with regard to the resolution passed last night. I do not see that any action is required.

Here the incident closed, and the House getting into Committee, resumed debate on the Army Estimates.

At half-past six the guillotine fell, and the vote was carried by a majority of 107.

THIRD FISCAL DEBATE.

For the third time within eight days the evening sitting was given up to debate on the question of fiscal reform. This time the shipping industry had a turn, Mr. Osmond Williams moving a resolution declaring that grave injury would be caused to the shipping industry and to other industries dependent thereon by the adoption of the changes in the existing fiscal system proposed by the member for West Birmingham. It was seconded from the ministerial side by Colonel Denny.

The error of the Opposition in forcing repetition of the success of last week was demonstrated by the appearance of the House. The benches were empty and the discussion dolorous.

The Premier and his colleagues of the Treasury bench were again absent, and the fervour of the Opposition sank to the point of zero. The sitting presented a melancholy anti-climax to earlier efforts.

As before the motion was carried without a division, and at 12 7 the House rose.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, March 31.

THE VIRTUE OF A NAME.

Perhaps the Admiralty were laughing in their sleeves at the incongruity of the notion, for, albeit they readily complied with the request, they made the unhappiest of choices. They placed at the disposal of the man of peace the Infernal, then building at Woolwich. This was too wildly incongruous a name, and the Bishop asked for a happier nomination. My Lords cast round for a substitute—and found it. The ship in which the first Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem made the voyage as far as Jaffa was—the Devastation!

A LITTLE PREMATURE.

The freedom with which the possibility of a marriage between Princess Patricia and the King of Spain is discussed in the Press can scarcely be wholly agreeable to the parties most intimately concerned. But here we see a repetition of what happened over the betrothal of our present King and Queen. Before the young couple had ever met, news of the purpose underlying the visit of the then Prince of Wales to Germany, where the future Queen Alexandra was also a visitor, got into the papers. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were excessively annoyed, for they had taken the greatest precautions to preserve secrecy. However all's well that ends well, and there is a note of jubilation in the Prince Consort's diary as he records that, "We hear nothing but excellent accounts of the Princess Alexandra. The young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other."

DRIFTING STRAWS.

The Russian Press has done its best to make us all believe that England has been the reverse of friendly towards the Czar and his people during the present war. Yet M. Kokovstoff, the Russian Minister of Finance, shows that he is glad enough to let Russian funds remain invested in England. This was not the case when the Crimean war became a possibility. The Czar never believed that the war would come about, though he was assured again and again of the firmness of British intentions. Still, he believed that Aberdeen, having the inclination for peace, had also the power to preserve it. Not so Count Brunno, the Ambassador here. He saw that war must come, and against the wishes of Nesselrode, caused a million of Russian money lying at the Bank of England to be removed.

AQUATIC HAWKS.

When the frost breaks, the armies in Manchuria may have an opportunity of learning a trick or two of the Chinese, notably as to fishing. They have a singular plan, making cormorants trained to the work retrieve for them. Into the water goes the bird, fills himself with fish, returns to his keeper, and disgorges. To make certain of the latter act, a rope is tightened about the neck of the bird. This strange-sounding pastime was once not unknown in England. James I had his tame cormorants, which fished for him in this manner. And there was a Master of the Cormorants, paid £30 per year for his trouble in training of certain fowls called cormorants, and £3) more for travelling the country to renew supplies of the birds.

A MODERN ROMULUS.

Once again a dog has been instrumental in saving a human life—this time that of its master, upon whom a stack of hay had collapsed. It is not unlikely that there are in the Russian army to-day soldiers descended from one whose life was saved by a hound. An officer's widow, left in great poverty, died shortly after giving birth to a boy. There was nobody else in the house save a five-year-old boy, and this little fellow the dying woman called to her and placed the new-born babe in his arms. He staggered with it into the yard and deposited it in a kennel where was a dog with her puppies. Then he wandered off into the streets, to be found by a constable, who discovered the baby still in the kennel among the puppies, with the latter's dam acting as its foster-mother. The circumstances were reported to Nicholas I and he had the elder boy placed in a school, and the infant in the Foundling Hospital.

DANGEROUS POSSESSIONS.

Nothing succeeds like success. The idea of sending the great Culinan diamond by ordinary registered post was brilliant. The history of jewels proves that it is safer to wander penniless through the world than with gems of price in one's possession. When the doom of Napoleon III. was being written the Empress Eugenie entrusted some of the best of her jewels to a financier for sale in India. A man on there travelled with them strapped about his waist in a leathern belt. Indian princes will always buy diamonds, but the money is not always available. In this instance the agent went from court to court, but finally found a buyer. And then for the first time since receiving his charge, three months earlier he slept a whole night, and without loaded revolvers beneath his pillow.

THE MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT.

The bringing to England of the Koh-i-Nur was a tremendous task. Lawrence had actually lost it for weeks, while it was in his possession. When Dalhousie received the stone he had it cut from the tasselled armlet of which it formed a part, in order that its bulk might be diminished. Then it was fastened into a leathern bag, and that into a belt to be worn next the skin. Only Lady Dalhousie and one faithful officer knew of its presence in Dalhousie's keeping. All the time that he was making his way with it into Bombay, he wore the belt and its contents day and night. He was fully armed but to guard against surprise, every night he had two fierce hounds chained to the centre pole of the tent in which he slept. The Koh-i-Nur added not a little to Dalhousie's weight of age.

THE FATE OF THE STRANGER.

Once more the cry has gone out that horses are making no sort of price, that the motor has killed the market for the friend of man. Where do the good and cheap horses go? They are never available when one wants to buy. Do the people at the Zoo, who kill a horse a day for the lions, find prices down? Dealers in horses remain as they were when it was first decided that they must ever be regarded with suspicion, and when rare old Bishop Wilson preached his sermon on the subject in the Cathedral at Calcutta which was built by his efforts, Dishonesty, he vowed, was one of the great English failings in Indian horse-dealing. "or are we, servants of the altar, free from yielding to this temptation" he continued. Pointing to the worthy man at the reading-desk before him he added: There is my dear and venerable brother the Archdeacon, sitting down there: he is an instance of it. He once sold me a horse: it was unsound. I was a stranger, and he took me in.

GENESIS AND REVELATION.

So long as lasts the Ragged School Union, whose diamond jubilee meetings have just been held, the record of its first president the seventh earl of Shaftesbury will never be forgotten. It was an accident which turned his thoughts to the cause to which he devoted himself. Walking as a boy down Harrow Hill he met a number of men carrying a dead pauper to his grave. All drunk, they howled a ditty as they went. In turning a corner, their burden became too much for their unsteady legs, and down it fell with a crash. Nearly seventy years afterwards, Lord Shaftesbury was walking again down Harrow Hill with Dr. Butler, son of his old master, and was asked if he remembered any special circumstances which had induced him to dedicate his life as he had done to the poor and wretched. It is a most extraordinary coincidence that you should ask me that question here, was the reply, for it was within ten years of this spot that I first resolved to make the cause of the poor my own. And he told the story of the purposes funeral, and how it had shaped his whole career.

Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor, in a recent speech in the Reichstag, displayed a great knowledge of English colloquialisms. He made use of several common English idioms, some of which might, indeed, be described as slang, if they had not now the sanction of long usage. He spoke of Germany "coming a fine cropper" if she adopted a certain line of policy, a hunting field expression which should sound quite Teutonic when turned into the German language. "Putting a finger into every pie" is an expression of a use almost as universal as the practice which it describes. It is found in various languages, although from its constant use by ourselves, we have come to regard it as purely English. Count Bulow's knowledge of it is, therefore (a writer points out in the "Daily Dispatch"), not so surprising as to find him making use of the Gilbertian line, "It has nothing to do with the case." If any other statesman than a German had made use of it, he might have been suspected of malevolence in applying a line from "The Mikado" to the present position of Russia. Mr. Chamberlain would, however, be very indignant (although "indignation" is a word, according to Count Bulow, which does not occur in the dictionaries of statesmen) at finding his historic advice "to think imperially" contracted by Count Bulow into "think nationally." Nor does Count Bulow agree with Mr. Chamberlain in his conception of the duties of a people. He appealed to Germans not to be guided by the principle, which appeared to be prevalent elsewhere, of "my country, right or wrong."

ELECTRIC SIGNALLING.

FEWER COLLISIONS ON RAILWAYS.

Railway signalling in England is on the eve of a notable revolution. Electric signals are to replace the existing mechanical lever system, and the signalman of the near future will have to use his brains and not his muscles. The South-Eastern Railway Company hitherto regarded as a laggard in enterprise, is leading the way.

On the advice of their chief engineer, Mr. Tempest the directors have given a contract for £7,000 to the W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Company, Limited of Clapham, to equip with electric signals the section of their line between London Bridge and Grove Park, a distance of about twelve miles. The alternations of the signal-boxes and other expenses will bring the total cost to about £10,000 or £12 000.

The present contract is only the first stage in the alteration of the whole of the South-Eastern's signalling system, and in railway circles it is regarded as certain that before long electric signalling will be adopted by all the great railway companies.

Between St. John's and Hither Green the new system is already at work. Three weeks ago the change was effected in a few hours after midnight on Sunday, under the superintendence of Mr. William Jackson, the electrical engineer of the Sykes Company. The new electric signals have worked without a hitch.

THOUGHT NOT TOIL.

The signalmen are just as enthusiastic over the innovation as the company's officials, for the electric apparatus is controlled by the finger and thumb. Instead of finishing work in a state of exhaustion, as they did when they had to pull huge levers all day long, they now find themselves comparatively fresh at the end of an eight hours' spell. They have to think more and "work" less.

Their labour is now reduced to pressing brass knobs and pulling out small steel slides.

An "Express" representative who visited the new electric signalling boxes yesterday received the impression that for the future railway collisions are rendered impossible so far as the "forgetful signalman" is concerned. Nothing is left to the signalman to forget. By means of the electric signals, combined with the Sykes "lock and block" system he is so checked at every point that he can make no blunders. He is practically reduced to a machine, able to perform only one operation at a time, when the apparatus gives permission.

REDUCED WORKING COST.

He works at a sort of switchboard, from behind which scores of electric wires radiate to all points along the line. Instead of a long row of levers he has before him, breast high a much shorter row of small steel slides or switches, each about a couple of inches high, and fixed about two inches apart along the keyboard.

Under the new system two men can do the work formerly performed by six.

This means a saving in wages of £21 a week against which has to be set the power charges of the electric system, which are very small. Although the system costs one-third more than the mechanical lever system to instal, it enables a saving of more than the interest on the additional capital. The cost of working is 1-10d. a signal move.

Half a dozen electric bells overhead, each of different tone, give the signalman his first news of approaching trains. On a dial corresponding with the particular bell the signalman reads the train's name, pointed out by a revolving indicator. The words "Train on" also appear on the face of a small disc, and the interlocking system renders it impossible for the signalman to wipe out those warning words.

MINIATURE SIGNALS.

Above the other discs are signals in miniature. These also are electrically connected with the steel slides, and every move which the signalman makes on his keyboard is repeated by one of the miniature signals before his eyes, as if he were working a cash register. And the miniature signal cannot drop unless the real signal drops. Thus the signalman is never in doubt as to what he has done or as to whether the signals on the line are obeying orders.

The Sykes Company is at present working out a scheme of electric signals for the new Victoria Station. Its system has already been adopted on the New York Central Railway and one of the South African lines, and is used at St. Enoch's Station in Glasgow. An extension of the system in Scotland is now in hand; but the South-Eastern is the pioneer in electric signalling so far as the big railways in England are concerned.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1905, compared with the corresponding period of 1902-3 and 1903-04:—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of January. 1903	1904	1905
British India			
Bombay	36101083	29089003	37785381
Madras	2316424	2093742	2739144
Bengal	4146032	3911743	4373986
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2270955	2478335	2179699
Punjab	84493	109374	1218870
Central Provinces and Berar(a)	2022994	2047415	2221613
Total	47707005	40702062	50819180
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Quilon (d), Kishengarh (e) & Ujjain (f)..	1773964	1811179	1978703
Grand Total	47480969	42216841	52798180

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October 1902, when it was leased in perpetuity to British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.
(b) From September 1902.
(c) From November 1902.
(d) From November 1902.
(e) From April 1903.
(f) From May 1903.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods)

		Month of January 1903	1904	1905
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	7972599	8158363	9196302
	yds.	27833957	29736989	33071145
	doz.	84.2	2510	4457
Madras	pds.	407140	467561	5.0921
	yds.	83 106	763684	1088356
Bengal	pds.	26355	66.78	1073
	yds.	80153	211496	171568
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	392.00	448578	510115
	yds.	1403753	1619970	2321157
	pds.	9699	11713	11283
Punjab	yds.	23829	29057	596.7
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	pds	54 910	689043	660495
	yds.	14839.7	2241453	1879209
Total ...	pds.	9348 64	10131388	11192192
	yds.	3357455	34700149	38534092
	doz.	5472	2510	4457
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), and Wadhwan (c)	pds.	605281	480035	550360
	yds.	2230442	16896.1	2173 53
Grand Total ..	pds.	9953125	10611423	11782552
	yds.	3.959997	3.390110	4 707203
	doz.	5472	2510	4457

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, see Note (a) Abstract Statement No 1.
(b) From September 1902.
(c) From October 1902.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 8th April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ...	£13,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 8th April 1905 by Council Bills	£1,18,200
	By Gold...	nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1905 to 31st March 1906	£1,031,800

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,, ,, half ham, raw	,,	1	4
,, ,, Cooked, whole or half ham	,,	2	0
,, ,, ,, cut in slices ...	,,	2	8

BACON—

Real Wilts Middles 18 to 28" ea. as supplied to H. M. the King	per lb.	1	2
,, ,, ,, on cut ..	,,	1	3
,, ,, Bellies 12 to 18" ea. ...	,,	1	0
,, ,, ,, on cut ...	,,	1	1

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American Cheshire	...per lb.	0	14
Cheddar (Pale Loaf) ...	,,	0	14
Cheshire (English) ...	,,	1	0
Edam's (Dutch)	,,	0	12
Gloster, English	,,	0	14
Gruyere (Real)	,,	1	0
Stilton, English Prize dairy 11 to 14" ea. whole ...	,,	1	6
,, ,, on cut ...	,,	1	8

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Prince Kropotkin has written a new book, Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature, and it will be published next month by Messrs. Duckworth. They are also about to issue a new novel, The Disciple's Wife, by Mr. Vincent Brown, whose story, A Magdalen's Husband, attracted so much attention.

Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston's new novel, which she entitles The Gambler, will begin serially in the May number of the Lady's Realm. It is a study in hereditary instinct and has an Irish heroine, Clodagh by name. The story opens in Ireland, goes to Italy for a time, and then returns to Ireland again.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new book of stories is about to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It consists of four tales of the youth of the world. One concerns a French count who lived in the time of our own King John, another a soldier of fortune who figured in Jack Cade's rebellion. The scenes of the other two stories are laid in Mediæval Italy.

Mr. Edward Step has written a new work of natural history, which Messrs. Warne will publish in serial form. It is entitled, "Wild Flowers Month by Month," and is in the form of country rambles. Nobody writes better on such a subject than Mr. Step and, moreover, he has taken an exhaustive series of photographs with which to illustrate the work. It is to be completed in twelve parts, all of which will be ready during the summer.

Mr. Catherine Dodd is the author of a book which Messrs Smith, Elder will shortly publish under the title, "A Vagrant Englishwoman." Her interest in the subject of education has led her to know German life from within. Here she depicts people and affairs in Germany as they really are, and not merely as they appear on the surface. Miss Dodd seeks to show the characteristics of the German and of his country, and especially to reflect the atmosphere of a university town.

Some years ago Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston published a work entitled, Half-Hours with Muhammad. He has enlarged it by adding several chapters, a fact which had made a more comprehensive title necessary. The work in its new form, and entitled, The Sword of Islam, will shortly be published by Mr. Murray. Broadly the book is, in the words of the author, an endeavour to awaken interest in the history of a religion and its followers.

A new volume is being added by Mr. Heinemann to the series of literary monographs by American writers, which he is publising here. Its subject is Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose writings are approached as being of the first importance in the Irish literary movement. The interest which Americans take in it was seen when Mr. Yeats visited America some months ago. The author of the monograph is Mr. Horatio S. Krans, a well-known American critic.

Count Hatzfeldt is well remembered in London where he was German Ambassadore from 1885 until his death in 1901. The coming English edition of the letters which he wrote to his wife during the Franco-German War will be welcome. As Helene, Countess Hatzfeldt, says in a preface to the book:—It is fitting that his letters should appear in England, where he has so many friends, from the late Queen Victoria and his Majesty King Edward downwards, and where he himself and his memory are so highly appreciated and cherished.

Several interesting novels are to be published during April by Messrs. Chatto. Miss Anna Katherine Green has written a detective story, and christened it, The Millionaire Baby. Mrs. F. E. Penny is the author of a new Indian romance, entitled Dilys. Stingaree, by Mr. E. W. Hornung, and The Phantom Torpedo Boats, by Mr. Allen Upward, are two more six-shilling stories. Then there are two shorter novels, The Poet and the Pierrot, by Miss Dorothea Deakin, and When a Girl's Engaged, by Mrs. Leonard Merrick.

The Speaker Publishing Company and Mr. Alston Rivers will jointly publish a book on constructive social reform, entitled Toward a Social Policy. It consists of essays, dealing with agricultural, industrial, municipal, administrative, and financial reforms. These are the work of a group of Liberal thinkers, each of whom has written one or more of the essays in consultation with his colleagues. The authors are Mr. E. N. Buxton, Mr. Fairfax Cholmeley, Mr. J. L. Hammond, Mr. F. W. Hirst, Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Mr. J. H. Morgan, and Mr. Vaughan Nash.

It was the late Lord Lytton who suggested to Mr. Justin McCarthy that he should introduce his History of Our Own Times by volumes which would bring it into connection with Macaulay's history. Mr. McCarthy refers to this in a preface he contributes to the first volume of the Macaulay, which is just being issued by Messrs. Chatto. He says:—It was certainly not in my mind to think of presuming to associate myself with the name and the labours of such a master craftsman as Macaulay. My publishers have, however, invited me quite recently to undertake this venturous enterprise. It is sure of a hearty welcome.

A shilling edition of Sir Horace Plunkett's notable book, Ireland in the New Century, is to be published by Mr. Murray. Sir Horace says in a short preface:—Some months ago a Roman Catholic priest, who had occasion to write to me on an official matter, thought it would interest me to know the opinions of his brethren, upon Ireland in the New Century, which he had gathered at a recent clerical meeting. The minority, who had read the book, were, he told me, agreeably surprised; the majority, who had not read it, were very emphatic in their disapproval. On the evidence before them they were both right. Ninety-nine out of every hundred Irishmen who have heard of the book have been given a wrong impression of its contents. In the circumstances the best defence I can offer is the book itself. Hence this edition issued at a popular price, I have added an epilogue in reply to some of my critics. It will, I think, serve also to elucidate and further develop the central idea of the book—the application to Ireland of the principle that all true national progress must rest upon a moral foundation.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jone's play, Mrs. Dane's Defence, is being added by Messrs. Macmillan to their series of his plays.—Mr. Basil de Selincourt is the author of a book on Giotto, which Messrs Duckworth are adding to their Library of Art. —Next week Mr. John Lane will publish The Creed of Christ, a volume which asks—and seeks to answer—the question. What was the personal faith of Christ? —Japan at War is to be the title of Mr. Banuet Burleigh's book on his recent experiences in the Far East. It will be published on April 28 by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. —Next week Mr. Heinemann will issue further volumes of Tennyson's poems in his series of Favourite Classics. Each has an introduction by that excellent critic, Mr. Arthur Waugh.—A work on The Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace will be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. The author is a Cambridge man, Mr. A. C. Pigou. —Messrs. Skeffington and Son are publishing a novel by Mr. Lloyd Meyrick entitled Vicar Denior. An Incident in the life of a Country Parson. It will be out in about a fortnight.

Poor Gabriel Tarde's Fragment d'Histoire Future describes another of those Utopias of which Lucian's Enchanted Island was the earliest and Mr. Wells's "blue cotton" romances the latest example. In it he tells us how the return of the Glacial Period caused most of the human race to die of cold, and would have finished off the survivors had not a happy inspiration caused their leader, Miltiades, to seek warmth and life in the bowels of the earth. The same idea has been worked out with perhaps greater verisimilitude in Bulwer Lytton's "Coming Race." the English passion for "practicality" rather lending itself to the necessary details. Although unequipped with vril, the flock of Miltiades take with them into the earth samples of our latest scientific discoveries, and, armed with these, soon conquer their surroundings so effectually that life below becomes far easier than on the surface of the globe. Needless to say at the present time, things soon take a socialistic turn, wage-slavery is abolished, and men only labour to please each other. The statement that wars come to an end because of their attendant horrors will arouse some scepticism in those who have lived to read of Port Arthur and Mukden, but a newer note is struck in the marital relations of Below. Love is for the most part Platonic, and the privilege of having a family, itself, of course, the care of the State is reserved for those who by their talents render some signal service to the community. But if any despairing lover finds his mental or other equipment unequal to gaining this distinction, the way is made easy for him. A lift speeds him to the upper air, where he can please his romantic fancy by gazing for the first and last time upon the sun and the blue sky before being frozen to death. It hardly needs the author's assertion that in the Philosophers' City—all the professions are thus given special habitations—much trouble is caused by la tribu des sociologues, les plus insociables des hommes, to assure us that the late Academician is here poking a little fun at the missionaries of Eugenics.

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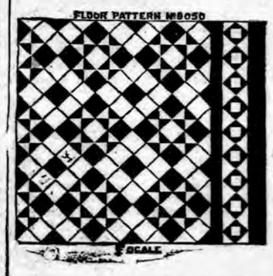

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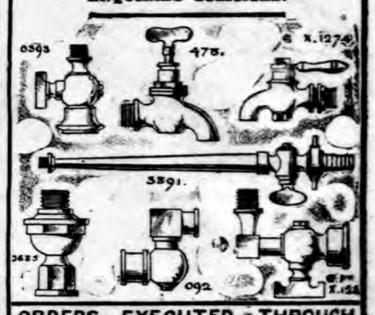

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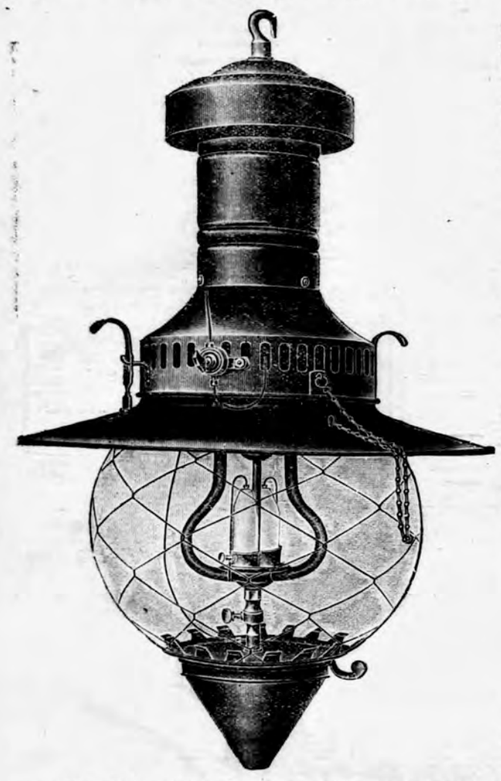

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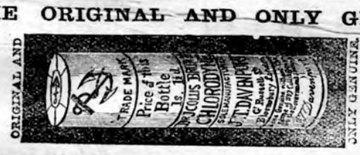
COLDS COUGHS,  **ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

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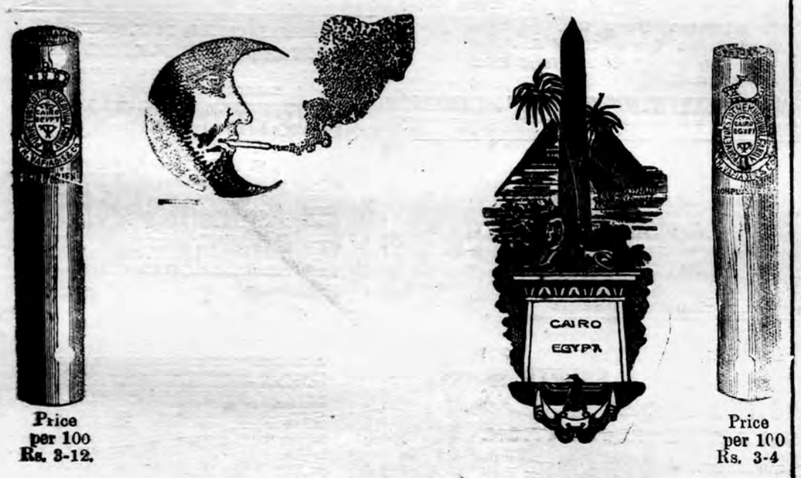

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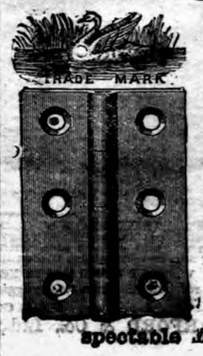

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